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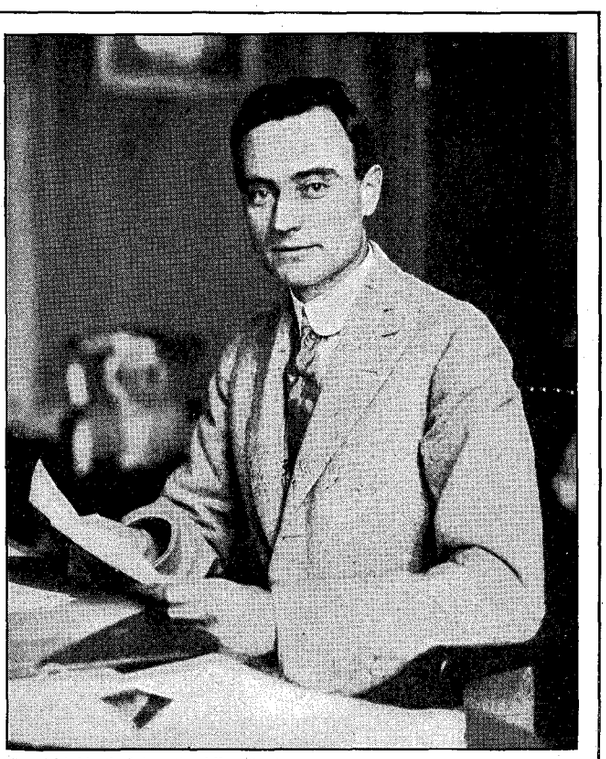
TOPICS OF THE DAY

MR. MITCHEL'S CHANCES AGAINST TAMMANY

IN CHOOSING John Purroy Mitchel to make the race against Tammany's candidate for Mayor of New York City, and nominating his chief rivals for the honor to minor posts, the Fusion committee of 107 have picked "a strong ticket with not the strongest head." At least such seems to be the opinion of those New York dailies which, while preferring District Attorney Whitman or Borough President McAneny, accept the present Collector of the Port of New York and former President of the Board of Aldermen as the leader of the anti-Tammany forces, and believe that he can win. Many doubts first exprest as to Mr. Mitchel's strength as a candidate were silenced by Mr. Whitman's announcement that he would accept the proffered renomination to the District Attorneyship, and by Mr. McAneny's acceptance of his nomination as President of the Board of Aldermen, an office paying a smaller salary than does the one he now holds. The example and counsel of the two disappointed candidates are looked upon as likely to rally their followers in good numbers to the Fusion cause, despite charges of bad faith and political trickery. Taking a calm, mathematical survey of the field, the New York *Globe* (Ind.) figures that there is a normal anti-Tammany majority in New York of from 50,000 to 100,000. Mr. Mitchel, it thinks, ought to get the full benefit of this. *The Globe*, which takes it for granted that Tammany will renominate Mayor Gaynor, reasons thus:



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JOHN PURROY MITCHEL,

Who will lead the anti-Tammany forces in New York this fall.

"Mayor Gaynor, in addition to the regular Tammany vote, will of course get the support of many conservatives who are prejudiced against Mr. Mitchel because of his attitude on the subway question, and he will also get the votes of not a few who find the mayor's acrid personality interesting and who want to retain him in the City Hall to keep things lively in this vale of tears. On the other hand, Mr. Mitchel, as an Independent Democrat and of first-class fighting Irish stock, will get the votes of many usually supporting Tammany. The Progressives, the party that polled at the last election the second largest number of votes, will support Mr. Mitchel enthusiastically. Many Republicans, no matter what the formal action of the organization, will vote for Mayor Gaynor, as they voted for him four years ago and for McClellan eight years ago to head off the Hearst movement; but most of those voters are already allowed for. . . . It is doubtful whether more Republicans will bolt Mitchel this year than went to Mayor Gaynor at the last city election, and surely not as many as went to McClellan in 1905.

"However the figures are analyzed, it is clear that Mr. Mitchel has a large margin and that to defeat him some great change in sentiment must occur."

Elsewhere *The Globe* declares that "Mitchel, Whitman, and McAneny, as men, were almost equally acceptable to the great silent citizenship of New York," and that "whatever the result of the election, a great triumph has been won for the principle that national politics and organizations whose functions relate to advancement of national policies have no place in a purely municipal contest."

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The greatest enthusiasm for Mr. Mitchel is shown by Mr. Hearst's New York *American* (Ind.), which believes that with the support of the Whitman following, the success of the Fusion ticket is assured. In his record, it says, John Purroy Mitchel "typifies the idea that must be in future more and more the controlling idea in city government—namely, efficiency as opposed to partizanship." Continuing:

"Mr. Mitchel is not the candidate of any party or faction. He is not under obligation to any party or individual. He has youth and strength and enthusiasm, and his short but brilliant career is distinguished by practical, successful battle against the kind of evils that thrive under Tammany."

"If the present ticket stands," observes *The Evening Mail* (Prog.), "the cause of good government will be splendidly represented to the people."

Yet in the editorial utterances of dailies like *The Times* (Ind. Dem.), *Evening Post* (Ind.), *World* (Dem.), *Tribune* (Rep), *Press* (Prog.), *Sun* (Ind.), and the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), *Times* (Rep.), and *Standard-Union* (Rep.), we find no signs of rejoicing over the new leader. He is looked upon as the weakest of the three men seriously considered for the nomination. Mr. Whitman's record as District Attorney, particularly his successful attacks upon the police "system," made him in the eyes of Republicans—and even of a Democrat paper like *The World*—a peculiarly available candidate. As mayor, declared his supporters, he could finish the work begun in the District Attorney's office. Mr. McAneny, the hard-working President of the central Borough of Manhattan, had distinguished himself by his handling of the subway negotiations, and was an expert upon municipal affairs. And *The Evening Post* is among those who are frankly "disappointed" because the Fusion committee, acting "purely on the ground of expediency," "deliberately threw over Mr. McAneny," "whom everybody admits to have been the most useful member of the present Administration, and whom everybody concedes to be ideally fitted for the mayoralty." Nor is the disappointment wholly because of the special qualifications of Messrs. Whitman and McAneny, for these editors see certain intrinsic elements of weakness in Mr. Mitchel's candidacy. As *The Evening Post* puts it, "his record on the subways, as well as his radicalism along certain lines, will rise to hamper him and will be the chief point of attack." More emphatically, *The Times* asserts that the nomination of Mr. Mitchel for mayor dooms the Fusion ticket to defeat "because he is the representative and advocate of principles and policies which the sober business judgment of the city regards as dangerous and will not approve." For instance, "Mr. Mitchel is an advocate of the perilous policy of municipal operation." So *The Times* concludes:

"If this were a city given over to radicalism we can understand that Mr. Mitchel would be a strong candidate. It has been proved over and over again that the voters of New York are conservative, and we may be very sure that decisions taken many times in the past are not to be reversed this year."

The Press "can't see the strength of Mr. Mitchel's nomination from any point of view," and can see a big element of weakness in his close association with William Randolph Hearst, for "Republicans aren't going to vote a Hearst ticket. They never have before."

The leading Republican paper of the city, however, tho it believes the choice of Mitchel to be due to the votes of the "wire-pulling" Progressives on the committee and to the influence of President Wilson, comes out definitely in support of him. Says *The Tribune:*

"It is because of what a Tammany victory means to the city that *The Tribune* is determined to support Mr. Mitchel for mayor and urges Mr. Whitman to contribute his strength to the Mitchel ticket. *The Tribune* would have preferred either Mr. Whitman or Mr. McAneny to Mr. Mitchel. The popular desire for Mr. Whitman as a candidate was plainly indicated. Mr. Mitchel will be a much weaker candidate than either of his rivals would have been. The Fusion politicians have made the work of defeating Tammany hard when it should have been easy. But they have not made it impossible if the public can be induced to swallow its disappointment and perceive that the issue of defeating Tammany Hall is infinitely larger than that presented in any single personality.

"Mr. Mitchel will not make the best Mayor who could have been obtained, but he will make an acceptable Mayor, and his election is vastly to be preferred to that of any man who will wear 'Boss' Murphy's label."

The Tribune hopes "that Mr. Mitchel will prove a stronger candidate than anybody Tammany may name against him," and *The Evening Sun* observes that the ticket "will be strong or weak as Tammany decides to choose a candidate of its own particular sort or to renominate William J. Gaynor." For it seems "incredible" to *The Sun* "that the people of New York would swap a Gaynor for a Mitchel."

Turning to the weekly press of the city, we find *The Independent* hopeful of an anti-Tammany victory and *The Outlook* convinced of the nominating committee's wisdom. Mr. Mitchel, it believes, "is more definitely a representative of the people, and is probably capable of commanding a larger popular vote than either of his two competitors."

Outside of the metropolis, for, as the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* remarks, "when New York elects a mayor the whole country would like to vote," there is a difference of opinion similar to that obtaining among the papers we have quoted. *The Public Ledger* (Ind.), for example, declares that "the Fusion committee's action in New York is unanimously approved—by Tammany." The Cincinnati *Times-Star* (Rep.) agrees that "in a spirit of compromise that amounts almost to cowardice" they have chosen a candidate who can hardly be expected to win. The Syracuse *Post-Standard* (Rep.), Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), and Chicago *Record-Herald* (Rep.), also see elements of weakness in the Mitchel nomination, but agree that the ticket as a whole is a strong one. The Boston *Journal* (Prog.) and Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), on the other hand, are of the belief that Mr. Mitchel was the strongest candidate that could have been named. The St. Paul *Dispatch* is inclined to the same view, but warns the New York Fusionists that Tammany is likely to renominate Gaynor, much as it dislikes him, in order to defeat Fusion, and that victory over Gaynor will be no easy matter. Mayor Gaynor, it observes, is "a great campaigner," is honest, will get a big vote because of his stand for individual liberty, and can arouse many voters to their old enthusiasm for him.

Other outside editors focus their attention on the Fusion platform. The Chicago *Post* (Prog.) calls it "an appealing one." And the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* thus describes it:

"The platform calls for municipal economy as the corner-stone of the new movement. . . . Other issues are home rule, revision of the city charter, police reform, and a social program which includes better protection of the public health, the establishment of terminal markets in each of the boroughs, to reduce the cost of food; the extension of trade and vocational training in the public schools, and a limitation on the height of buildings. With the exception of the last plank, which is largely local to New York—that is, not of the same importance elsewhere—this is just such a platform as would meet with popular favor in New Orleans or any other city, for it aims at all the most striking evils of present municipal government."

In the statement issued after hearing of his nomination, Mr. Mitchel modestly declared his belief "that I was preferred by the committee over the two eminently capable and distinguished men who were the other candidates before it because of my availability, and surely not because of any greater fitness for the office." Yet Mr. McAneny, one of these "eminently capable and distinguished men," in a statement declaring his acceptance of the minor position offered him and his desire to

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do anything to insure the success of the cause, speaks of Mr. Mitchel as "exceptionally well equipped for the office of Mayor. He has a passion for efficiency and for municipal good order, and I do not doubt that every department within his control, from the Police Department down, will be put on a better basis and begin to show incomparably better results as soon as his influence is felt."

In the New York *Times*, which advocated the selection of Mr. McAneny, we find a sketch of the brief public career of the anti-Tammany candidate for mayor. Mr. Mitchel is thirty-four years old, it appears, and was Commissioner of Accounts in New York City before his election to the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen. As acting mayor, after the shooting of Mayor Gaynor, he startled the city by "cleaning up" Coney Island. His selection by President Wilson to succeed Mr. Loeb as Collector of the Port of New York is a matter of recent memory. We read in *The Times* article:

"There is probably no man in an administrative office in this city to-day who knows more about the detail of municipal government than John Purroy Mitchel. The close, exhaustive study of that detail has been his work for years. The mastery of it is his delight. He is that new thing in municipal history in America—a municipal expert. Without raising the question of the ripeness of his wisdom or the soundness of his governmental philosophy, without halting here to consider whether his knowledge of facts is seasoned with a knowledge of human nature, there is no doubt at all that Mr. Mitchel is a specialist in city government."

Admitting these good points, the Brooklyn *Eagle* feels that Mr. Mitchel needs a word of advice. It says:

"If Mr. Mitchel is to get himself elected in November he must convince the public that he is not going to make the mayoralty a field for radical experimentation. He must convince the public that he is not going to let its enormous powers be used in the interest of any political boss, no matter what the services rendered by the latter to the Fusion cause. He must convince the public that he intends to let the dead past bury its dead. . . . .

THE HARVEST-HAND.

—Brewerton in the Atlanta *Journal*.

"As for his personal relations with Mr. Hearst, they are of no public concern. But it is a matter of public concern that he should rest under no suspicion of allowing Mr. Hearst to pose as his political mentor. . . . He has been independent of Tammany, and he will greatly disappoint his best friends if he does not prove that he is also independent of an influence which is distrusted quite as much as that of Tammany Hall."

TREASURY AID TO CROP MOVEMENT

SECRETARY McADOO'S offer of from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000 of Treasury funds for deposit in the national banks of the South and West in order to ease the moving of the crops is welcomed in general altho some editorial observers question the need and the purpose of Government

THE NEW BATTERY.

—Williams in the Indianapolis *News*.

banking aid at all. The latter point out that "the conservative policy followed by the banks for months" rather forestalls any emergency against which Secretary McAdoo's plan provides, while those most in favor of the plan argue that "with the Treasury in the market as a lender," money may cease to be as "tight" as it has lately been, altho the *per capita* average was never so high. In order to put his proposal into effect, press reports tell us, Secretary McAdoo is calling into conference at Washington the presidents of the Clearing House Associations of fifty-eight cities in three regional groups: The South, the West, and the Pacific Coast. It has been tentatively decided, we read, to deposit the Government funds in these fifty-eight cities which are considered "thoroughly representative of the agricultural sections." As collateral, the Treasury will accept "Government bonds, State and municipal bonds, and prime, short-time commercial paper," and the banks will pay 2 per cent. interest on the received deposits. Secretary McAdoo's action is to be commended, says the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), and it gives as reasons:

"The Treasury's general fund now amounts to $132,000,000, and this is a large sum to be kept out of circulation. Fifty million of it can easily be spared. In the second place, the Government does not need the money, while trade does need it. So it is to be put to work—which is as it should be. But the great purpose, of course, is to break what is believed to be the monopoly maintained by a few of the great banks. It has been said that the banks were accumulating money against the demands that would be made when the crops began to move. But they seem very slow to respond to those demands. As we have seen, the Secretary of the Treasury did not act till he had been urged to do so by those who needed ready money to move the crops—money which they had been unable to get in the ordinary course of business."

In the view of the Birmingham *Age-Herald* (Dem.), Secretary McAdoo's project "will give stability to an era of prosperity," while incidentally it reminds us that in carrying it into effect "for the first time in history the Government will accept prime

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mercantile paper as security for deposits." This, according to the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.), is a noteworthy sign of the liberality and progressive spirit shown by the Administration toward business and agricultural needs. This sentiment is indirectly confirmed by the New York *Press* (Prog.), which says:

"Countries with modern banking systems accept commercial paper of the best class as the basis on which currency issues are secured. Commercial paper is the ideal security for such purposes. It is flexible; it has the very quality of elasticity, of responsiveness to current conditions and demands, that is needed in a medium employed to give the currency elasticity."

This feature of the Secretary of the Treasury's proposal, thinks the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Ind. Dem.), is "practically to rediscount the paper taken by the banks," but the Government's security is ample, it advises us, as "the banks become responsible to the Government for the deposits they receive, and the advances will only be 65 per cent. of the face of the paper."

"Another new departure," according to the Chicago *Journal* (Ind.), is the fact that the Government is to receive interest on its money, and it goes on to say that:

"When the currency system of the country is established on a sane and just basis, there may be no need for governmental help in moving the crops. Until that time arrives, the action of Secretary McAdoo will commend itself to all fair-minded men."

If we did have "a proper banking system," the New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks in pointed disagreement with the foregoing opinions, "this kind of Treasury banking would be without excuse," and it shows how the McAdoo plan will work out from its viewpoint:

"The banks which get this Treasury money at 2 per cent. will use it freely in their own business at such higher rates as they can get. It will not be segregated, except on paper as a matter of bookkeeping and accounting for the loans and the securities. . . . The Secretary is said to be anxious that the deposits shall not drift to New York to be used in stock speculation. The banks receiving them can not be expected to keep them apart as a special fund. If they have occasion to send money to New York it may not be Government money, but the possession of that will make it easier, whatever use is to be made of the money when it is here. Is the Secretary of the Treasury to keep watch over it and determine what is to be done with it and with other funds of the depositary banks?"

It is an odd situation, notes the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), which also opposes the plan, that "causes the Treasury to turn itself into a central bank in order to punish other banks on the theory that they are unfriendly to the Treasury." Yet it concedes that Secretary McAdoo will earn gratitude if "he moves the crops to market rather than into a warehouse where large supplies are already held off the market," altho it adds:

"There is no need for currency for the crop movement, for the present supply is unprecedented, and current receipts here this week show that the country has more than it needs. Already the 2s have been started upward, the movement having begun even before the order was issued. It only remains to keep the 2s where the Secretary thinks they ought to sell and to move the crops. When that has been done, New York will move the country's banks."

The whole scheme is nothing more or less than politics, says the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Rep.), which believes the agricultural sections could move their crops without Government aid, and offers this analysis:

"In the face of the proposed currency legislation the 2 per cent. bonds are steadily sagging, until now they are being quoted around 95. This is dreadfully worrying the authorities, and the reason for the Secretary's haste in offering deposits is easily discerned in his significant announcement that the money will be deposited only in such national banks as have taken out at least 40 per cent. of their authorized circulation. The theory evidently is that by stimulating the larger banks, which as a rule care very little about circulation to buy bonds, to take out more currency it will make a market for 2 per cent. bonds and increase their price.

"It is a repetition of the trick, which is becoming so common at Washington, to use a Federal power to accomplish some purpose disconnected with that power. The amount of currency taken out is not a proper basis for distributing deposits."

EUROPE AND THE PANAMA FAIR

AMONG THE MANY reported explanations of the lack of foreign interest in the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915, the one that it has not been "advertised" may be said to explode almost as soon as stated, if we consider the volume and warmth of discussion in the press here and abroad shown suddenly on the announcement that Great Britain and Russia decline to exhibit, while Germany apparently is trying to make up her mind not to decline. Of the forty-nine nations invited to participate in the exhibition, twenty-seven have accepted, according to latest reports, fourteen are yet to be heard from, and eight have sent their regrets. Editorial observers were perhaps too much occupied with nearer problems when certain lesser Powers declined our invitation, but now that they are spurred to the question of "boycotting the fair," they seek out the real reason underlying the proffered reason of refusal of Great Britain and Russia, and in some cases reach the ultimate conclusion that the day of world expositions is past, as is indicated by the indisposition of even certain American States to appropriate large sums of money for such a purpose. Whatever influence tariff matters may actually, if not statedly, have on the decision of Germany and Russia, or the question of the Panama Canal tolls on that of Great Britain, the Indianapolis *News* affirms that "boycotting a city's private fair can have little effect on the tariff or foreign policy of the national Government"; but there is another side to the British argument, it adds:

"If we remember aright the loyal California Boosters' Association has been not at all concerned over the contravention of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. It is 'our' canal, therefore we may let our own coasting ships pass free while others are taxed—and this notwithstanding treaty obligations to the contrary."

When we have atoned for this disgrace, the Boston *Transcript* observes, we may look into the reasons of Germany and Russia, "not yet so well known to the country as the broken pledge" in the Canal law, while the New York *Evening Post* understands that our European friends "do not quite see the advantage to them" in contributing to the success of an exposition celebrating a canal in the use of which we are going to discriminate against them. Of similar mind is the Atlanta *Constitution*, while the New York *Sun* holds that tho "the Panama Fair will doubtless be a success without the representation of England or Germany," still:

"The regrettable thing is that a celebration to honor the achievement of a feat that is a contribution to civilization should be marred in ever so slight a degree by bickerings that could have been avoided by fair and frank dealing on our own part."

On the other hand, the New York *Times*, which attributes the refusal of Great Britain and Russia, with Germany's reluctance and Austria's hesitation, to hurt feelings over the Canal-tolls exemption clause, maintains that "no matter how mistaken the Congressional action may have been in regard to the discrimination in the canal tolls, the manner of the expression of European resentment is unjustified." *The Times* thinks, moreover, that Great Britain's decision may be reconsidered, while the St. Louis *Republic*, believing it "fairly probable that the European Powers will reconsider their decision," mentions the fact that San Francisco is not "surprized," and adds:

"It is unnecessary to say that Frisco is not discouraged, that word and its synonyms having long since been expurgated from

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"GET UP AND GIVE THE LADY A SEAT!"
—Minor in the New York *Evening World.*

"HANDS OFF! I CAN MANAGE HIM."
—Bowers in the Newark *News.*

KEEPING HIS SEAT.

that community's dictionary. The city at the Golden Gate will put on that exposition without the consent and, if need be, without the assistance of any other nation on earth."

So also avers the Houston *Chronicle*, which reminds us with a smile that we are at the one-hundredth anniversary of peace with England, and proceeds:

"Possibly England and Russia labor under the delusion that we are so wedded to commercialism that we would concede almost anything rather than suffer financial loss, and that on account of this we would be willing to purchase their support and cooperation even at the cost of our national honor. If they have adopted this course of coercion upon any such premise they have built a house on sand. A nation of shopkeepers we may be, but we haven't forgotten the precepts of the fathers to any such extent as to be willing to sell our birthright for a mess of pottage."

The failure of the American Government to renew the Arbitration Treaty with Great Britain and the matter of the Canal tolls, we are advised by the San Francisco *Call* in firm but moderate mood, are affairs for diplomatic adjustment between the two nations, while the Panama Fair is "projected, financed, and managed" by the people of San Francisco, and the State of California, and it says further:

"The Government's relation to the exposition is really, for the most part, *pro forma*. The exposition has been given official recognition and status, but it is not a beneficiary of Federal funds, nor is it supported by the Government. The action of Great Britain in the matter of British representation at the exposition is analogous to that which ours would be if the people of the State of California should refuse to buy English goods of any kind by reason of England's refusal to exhibit here. It is in effect a boycott which England proposes; a form of warfare of which it should be ashamed."

Nevertheless, *The Call* is confident that "Great Britain is too great to take such a petty revenge." Looking into the subject of the refusals in general, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* wonders whether they denote "hostility to the United States, to San Francisco, or to the world's fairs as a thing overdone by Americans." It concludes by suspecting the presence of "a little of each of these motives," and the Chicago *Daily News* counsels the people of this country to endeavor earnestly to make the San Francisco Exposition a success, and then "go out of the business of getting up general expositions."

Crossing to the other side, we find the London press very generally surprized or indignant that its American colleagues should bring up the Canal-toll question in connection with Great Britain's stand toward the exposition at San Francisco. And we read in *The Westminster Gazette* a statement said to be "inspired":

"We do not mix up our diplomatic negotiations and our business in the way suggested. . . . Americans may be easy in their minds that our refusal on this occasion has no other reasons behind it than those of expense and the impossibility of getting together a worthy collection at a place so distant as San Francisco. We hope and expect that any diplomatic differences we have with the American Government about the Panama Canal will be settled long before 1915, when the exposition is to be held."

Outspokenly official is the declaration of Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, made when the question was brought to debate in the House of Commons:

"The British Government came to the conclusion that under present circumstances it would not be justified in asking the country to incur the heavy expenditure required for participation in the exhibition. This expenditure was estimated at at least $1,250,000, and such a sum would be quite out of proportion with any commercial advantages likely to result from it.

"Inquiries in the commercial centers of the United Kingdom had not shown that there was any active desire to participate.

"The conditions for participants laid down by the exhibition authorities prescribe that exhibits shall be distributed among a series of international pavilions, thereby rendering it impossible to secure an effective national display.

"The question was considered and dealt with on these grounds without any reference to the question of Panama Canal tolls.

"The British Government had done nothing to discourage participation in the exhibition by the self-governing British dominions."

Nevertheless the latest cabled reports indicate that Great Britain may reconsider her decision, which she can and should do, the London *Times* advises, saying:

"The Government, we are convinced, have made a mistake in refusing to take part in the Panama Exhibition. It is an intelligible mistake and a mistake which is not past cure, but a mistake which ought not to have been made. The misconstruction which has been placed upon their decision and the irritation which it has caused not only on the Pacific coast but throughout the United States are its sufficient condemnation. The explanation which they have given of it is, we are satisfied, the real explanation."

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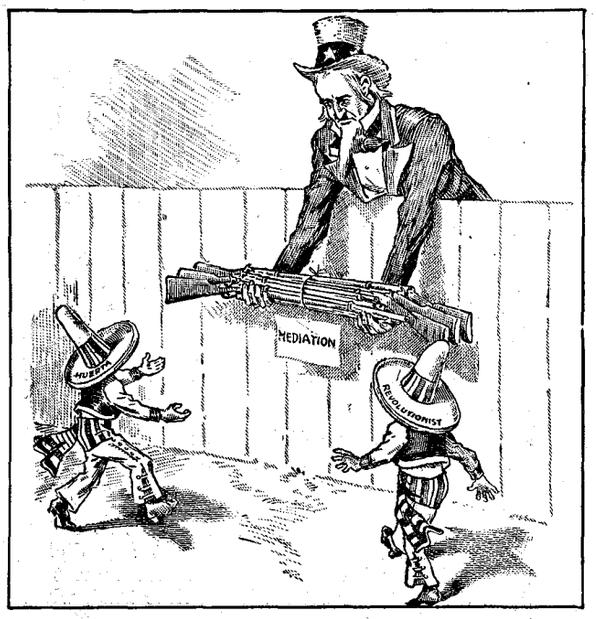
EXPRESS RATES TO COME DOWN

THE PROTESTS from the express companies that they "can not stand" the rate reductions in their interstate business ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission meet with little sympathy from the editorial representatives of popular opinion. People hear of the "enormous losses" which the companies will suffer—$26,000,000 annually, according to Washington dispatches—but they at once remember the reports of "tremendous dividends" which were published a few months ago. And, adds the Indianapolis *News*, while, of course, justice should be done, "this is the day of justice for the consumer, the shipper, the public." The Philadelphia *Telegraph* would inform the express companies that "no 'loss' has been or can be inflicted on what is future and problematical business." To call es-



THE KIND OF MEDIATION THEY WANT.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

timated cuts on next year's revenues "losses" "is a logical absurdity, and an abuse of language." Complaints of being forced into "ruinous" competition with the parcel post do not move the New York *Evening Post*. The express companies will simply have to adapt themselves to the new order and extend their business into activities which the Post Office Department can not take up. Even if the worst should come and the express companies were actually forced out of business, no one would care particularly, according to the New York *Times*; if they disappeared, their business would simply be done by others; "it would be absorbed in part by the railways, and in part by the Post Office." Finally, tho this order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, following the creation of the parcel-post system, may "be described by the officials of the express companies as the second and decisive blow at their prosperity, and even their very existence," says the New York *Evening Sun*, "it will be difficult to rouse any real popular sympathy for the corporations themselves in a public whose own grievances, quite as real and considerable, have over long years been treated with scorn and indifference by officials whose arrogance has been the undoing not alone of themselves, but of the stockholders whose investments are now imperiled."

The Interstate Commerce Commission's recent order is practically identical with its decision of June 8, 1912, written by Commissioner Lane, now Secretary of the Interior, which was discust in these pages at the time. It is to go into effect on October 15, and, according to press summaries, includes "reductions in rates, block system of stating rates, uniform classifications, joint rules and regulations, and new express receipts. In addition, the decision announced that a permanent committee has been appointed to revise the routes of express companies so as to eliminate the circuitous routes which are now a cause of considerable complaint on the part of shippers." An opportunity was given to the express companies to present their side of the case last fall, and the further delay in the promulgation of the Commission's order has been attributed to a desire "to see the possible effects the new parcel-post business would have on the express companies." The most important change, says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Journal of Commerce*,

"Is by way of modification of the present graduated scale of parcel rates. One-hundred-pound rates for short distances either have been left unchanged or slightly reduced; for longer distances they have been lowered; for fifty pounds or less all rates have been practically reduced. For packages more than four pounds going more than 200 miles and less than 2,000 the new express rates are generally lower than the parcel-post rates; for more than 3,000 miles the rates are practically the same.

"By prescribing a so-called block system, dividing the United States into 950 blocks, averaging 2,500 square miles, as originally proposed by Mr. Lane, 900,000,000 different rates now published by the express companies will be reduced to less than 650,000, and the Interstate Commerce Commission believes that the system points the way to a solution of the existing maze of freight rates."

We take from the New York *Times* this comparison of the present express rates, the proposed rates, and the parcel-post rates between New York and certain other cities:

FOR PARCELS WEIGHING ONE POUND.

	Express		Parcel
	Present	Proposed	Post
Denver	$0.30	$0.26	$0.11
New Orleans	.30	.24	.10
Chicago	.25	.23	.09
Augusta, Me	.25	.22	.08
San Francisco	.30	.31	.12

WEIGHING TEN POUNDS.

	Express		Parcel
	Present	Proposed	Post
Denver	$1.25	$0.75	$1.01
New Orleans	1.10	.63	.91
Chicago	.75	.42	.72
Augusta, Me	.55	.34	.62
San Francisco	1.50	1.22	1.20

EXPRESS RATES ON HEAVIER PACKAGES

	50 Pounds		100 Pounds	
	Now	Proposed	Now	Proposed
Denver	$4.00	$2.95	$8.00	$7.50
New Orleans	2.50	2.35	5.00	4.50
Chicago	1.25	1.30	2.50	2.40
Augusta, Me	1.00	.90	1.50	1.60
San Francisco	6.75	5.30	13.50	10.40

These changes in the rates, notes the Washington *Star*,

"Do not bring within the range of the parcel post the small packets of one pound weight which are now being transported at remarkably low rates over all distances. Within the medium ranges, however, of from five to ten pounds, the new rates will place the express companies in a position to compete with the Post Office Department for business which now is being virtually monopolized by the parcel post. Beyond the eleven-pound point of parcel-post limitation the express business has a control of the field, and it is in this range that the commission's ruling is most effective for the public benefit."

And the great gain to the public is the chief point emphasized in the editorial comment of papers like the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, Baltimore *American*, and Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph*. The New York *Journal of Commerce*, however, wonders if the express companies are not being "subjected to a rather drastic trial of their powers of endurance." The New York daily thinks that "much of what the Commission requires in the way of change of methods appears on the face of it to be desirable both for the companies and their patrons." But "the justice of such a sudden and sweeping cutting of rates to be enforced by public authority during a period of two years, with possibly heavy loss

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to the express companies" is, in *The Journal of Commerce's* opinion, a thing still to be determined.

The express companies will suffer through the stricter regulation and the enforced competition with the parcel post, admits the New York *Evening Post*, but they are already learning to adapt themselves to the situation:

"Various comprehensive plans for beating up trade are under discussion; among others an ambitious scheme for the express companies to assume the rôle of middleman between the agricultural producer and the consuming public. It is in this direction of working up business that the future prosperity of the express companies would seem to lie. The Post Office can act as carrier: it can never turn canvasser, commercial traveler, and commission merchant. The Post Office must wait for the public to bring its goods for shipment. The companies have before them great opportunities in developing untapped levels of demand for transportation. It is true, they need to bestir themselves; but motion should be a good thing for an express company."

News items from Washington tell of various schemes under advisement in Congressional circles leading toward the public ownership of the express companies or the absorption of their business by the Post Office Department. Meanwhile, the companies, not content with protesting, will fight the order in the courts with all the legal ability they can command.

MR. LIND'S MISSION TO MEXICO

AMBASSADOR WILSON'S RESIGNATION and the sending of ex-Governor John Lind of Minnesota to Mexico as "the personal representative of the President to act as adviser to the Embassy in the present situation," are interpreted by the press as evidence that President Wilson has not lost faith in his dream of peaceful mediation, despite the hostile reception accorded it by the leaders of the warring factions. Convinced that the Administration has once for all turned its back on the pleas of those who would recognize Huerta as well as of those who clamor for armed intervention, our papers are discussing with mingled hope and misgiving the probable outcome of Mr. Lind's delicate and unusual mission. Mr. Bryan's official assurance that "Governor Lind comes to Mexico on a mission of peace," and his suggestion that "the Mexican Government should await the President's communication, and not give weight to misrepresentations published in sensational newspapers," did not prevent the circulation of such sensational rumors in Mexico City as that Huerta might order Mr. Lind's deportation, and that the local authorities "could give no guaranty for his life." These rumors, supported by a statement, issued "by order of the President," by Mexico's acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, that "if Mr. Lind does not bring credentials in due form, together with recognition of the Government of Mexico, his presence in this country will not be desirable," are regarded in many quarters as proof that our relations with Mexico are nearing a crisis. Another statement issued in Mexico City by a member of Huerta's cabinet declares: "General Huerta will not resign. Much less will he permit nations or foreigners to take a hand in a question in which is involved his honor and that of the nation."

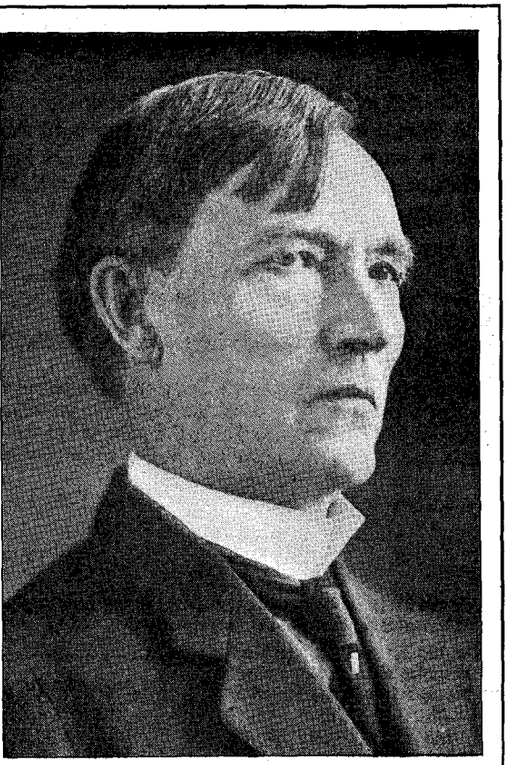
Altogether it is admitted that Mr. Lind's mission is beset with possible embarrassments and complications. As one Washington correspondent points out, "he has no official status, and is not, in fact, a representative of the Government of the United States, but of the President personally," and "this mingling of the official and unofficial imposes new responsibilities on all concerned which are not covered fully by law or treaty obligations." Yet in a dispatch to the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem) we read:

"High officials of the Administration to-day were optimistic of a peaceable solution of Mexico's troubles in spite of their admission that the present situation was grave. To their way of thinking the President had a perfect right to send a private citizen of the United States to act as adviser to Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico City. Mr. Lind has no official status, they suggest, and he does not need any credentials. Whatever is done by the embassy in an official way will be done by Mr. O'Shaughnessy and not by Mr. Lind. Therefore, it is argued, why should there be any objection to the part Mr. Lind is to play?"

The Tribune also predicts general approval in this country for President Wilson's efforts to avoid alike the dangers of jingoism and of drifting, and it adds:

"It will take Mr. Lind some time, perhaps several weeks, to fulfil his mission. Until then exploitation of the subject will be uninformed and futile, if not actually detrimental. The Administration is at last 'on the job.' Give it a fair chance to show what it can do."

Nevertheless, when we turn to the Mexican press, we find



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PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPRESENTATIVE IN MEXICO.

The dispatch of Ex-Governor John Lind to Mexico in the unofficial capacity of the President's representative and adviser to the United States Embassy has caused anger in the Mexican press and some bewilderment in our own.

strong expressions of resentment against Mr. Lind's mission. Thus in *El Independiente*, of Mexico City, we read:

"It is difficult to conceive how Woodrow Wilson . . . could send to Mexico a scrutinizer, an inquisitor, an open eye upon our doings without the previous consent of our chancery, without consulting our opinion as inhabitants of a free country, without fulfilling the formulas prescribed by laws and customs.

"We do not work in the dark. We desire our conduct to be investigated and judged. We do not pretend or live by deceit, masking our actions, therefore we would remain indifferent if the White House sent cool, observing men to take our national temperature, pick up impressions, and touch with their own hands the dust of our national catastrophes.

"But to announce noisily an anomalous mission, which is both undiplomatic and affronting, as if the American Government wishes to make an ostentatious display of our inferiority, overwhelming us with the moral superiority which the American people claim over the countries of Latin origin, hurts us, shames us, angers us."

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CASTRO'S RETURN TO VENEZUELA

THE sudden reappearance of Gen. Cipriano Castro in Venezuela, issuing a proclamation to the Republic that he finds it his duty to supplant President Juan Vicente Gomez for "the salvation of the fatherland," and actually opening hostilities, with the rumor that he is "aided by one of the European Governments," evokes comment almost unanimous on one point, which is, that Venezuela has had enough of Castro. How the Wilson Administration will handle the situation and what stand the Venezuelans will take are matters for speculation with some editorial observers, while others are interested in the fact that the former ruler of Venezuela returns unannounced when we have our hands full what with Mexico, the tariff bill, and the currency question, and when "the only representative of the authority of the United States" at Caracas is a clerk "appointed to the diplomatic service one year ago." Meanwhile Secretary of State Bryan, press reports say, is rushing a warship to Caracas with an emergency appointee as Legation Secretary, and a new minister to Venezuela has been nominated while the Federal Council of Venezuela has constitutionally authorized President Gomez to assume dictatorial powers until the Castro movement is crusht. The most obvious argument in support of Castro's action is found in his proclamation, which is thus reported from Coro, Venezuela, on July 27:

"War has become inevitable. I declare myself in campaign against Juan Vicente Gomez, whose treason and usurpation of power since 1908 have become a real catastrophe calling me from private life.

"Crime extends its horrible wings over the whole Republic of Venezuela.

"The crazy and ferocious Gomez bears on his forehead the eternal mark of a traitor. His brutal look and his perfidious smile encourage his few followers to finish the ruin of the fatherland.

"Heroic Venezuela acclaims me again to revindicate her rights.

"I am a slave to honor and duty, and I accept the honor."

The numerous chorus of denial of necessity for his return that greets this statement from our editors may be summed up in Castro's record, which the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* reveals as follows:

"Venezuela has endured Castro's absence for nearly five years, and during that time has succeeded in repairing most, if not all, of the damage inflicted by his eight-year reign. In 1900 Castro overthrew Andrade and seized the Presidency. Venezuela devoted the two years following mainly to civil war. The harvest of foreign embroilments began in 1903, when British, German, and Italian warships established a blockade. The dictator, a little crestfallen, claimed the shelter of the Monroe Doctrine, and the United States arranged for arbitration of the foreign claims by The Hague. The award eventually was against Castro. In 1905 he quarreled with this country. In 1906 he contrived to pick a fuss with France, and that Government broke off diplomatic relations with Venezuela. Following the hostile award in his wrangle with England, Germany, and Italy, he repudiated the debt to Belgium. In 1908 he forced a quarrel with Holland, which resulted in the smashing of the Venezuelan 'Navy.' In December of that year he departed for Europe, and a little later a decree of exile was entered against him. That his departure and enforced absence were for his country's good is abundantly proved by Venezuelan development since Castro left."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* thinks, "if the Gomez Government is properly alert and appropriately energetic, the insurrection which has been started should be quickly crusht," but the Washington *Herald* points out that: "There is plenty of trouble brewing down there, and likely enough another fine chance to show how this Administration stands on the Monroe Doctrine question!"

On this point the Florida *Times-Union*, which takes a stand of defense for Castro against his persecutors, remarks:

"If Roosevelt or Taft were President, Castro's landing would start things in Washington as well as in Caracas. But Wilson is President, and we believe our Government will be merely an unprejudiced spectator of events in Venezuela."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

DOESN'T the Mexican Government realize that it is seriously interfering with our Chautauqua season?—*Detroit Free Press.*

HUERTA has no right to ask Uncle Sam to recognize him when so many of his own people refuse to do so.—*Washington Herald.*

WHILE the Colonel was passing through it, the Grand Cañon felt a good deal like an ordinary railroad cut.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

AT any rate, Bryan is showing there are other ways of making a little side money than being owned by the N. A. M.—*Cleveland Press.*

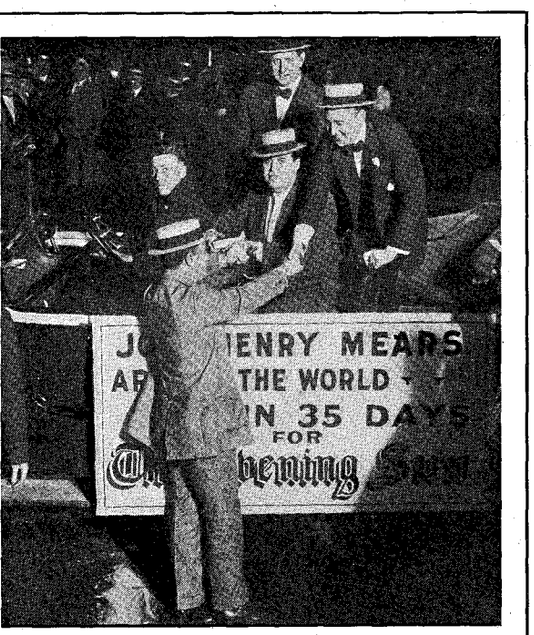
A SPLENDID moving picture of the Balkan wars could be shown by running the film half-way and then reversing it.—*New York Sun.*

RECOGNITION by the United States, however, didn't prevent China from having trouble with its revolutionists.—*New York Evening Sun.*

FOR a few months a man in New York will be drawing the salary of collector of customs for running for mayor.—*Jacksonville Florida Times-Union.*

MR. CARNEGIE calls the Kaiser the greatest peace force in the world. Possibly so, but has he stopt to think what would happen if the world held two Kaiser Wilhelms?—*New York Sun.*

WE are willing to admit that we have no corner on the sense of humor. THE LITERARY DIGEST prints a picture of bald-domed King Ferdinand over the words: "They Are After His Scalp."—*Columbia State.*



BREAKING THE "ROUND-THE-WORLD" RECORD.

John Henry Mears, about to step from his automobile in front of the New York *Sun* building, after making the trip around the world in 35 days, 21 hours, 35 minutes, ⅘ second. This cuts down the previous record, held by Andre Jäger-Schmidt, by nearly 4 days.

ALMOST anybody is willing to pay fifty cents to hear the secretary explain what he's got to explain.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE *Columbia State* rises to remark that Secretary Bryan has found the ship of state a revenue-cutter.—*Washington Herald.*

ANYWAY, it is some satisfaction to know that Colonel Roosevelt will be near the border in case of intervention.—*Houston Chronicle.*

WILL Nicaragua put a nick in the Monroe Doctrine, or will the old Monroe Doctrine put the nick in Nicaragua?—*Boston Transcript.*

IF Mr. Bryan could persuade the Mexicans to drink nothing but grape juice that might put an end to all the trouble.—*Washington Herald.*

SING SING'S boarders couldn't show more violent dissatisfaction with their surroundings if they were guests of a summer hotel.—*New York Sun.*

A DOCTOR has been appointed British poet laureate. Contemporary British poetry is quite sick enough to need the services of a doctor.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

NO, the original antiimperialist hasn't taken bichloride of mercury tablets; his condition is merely due to reading the news of Secretary Bryan's Nicaragua proposal.—*New York Press.*

SECRETARY MCADOO says that banks are conspiring to depress the value of their Government bonds. Now that this pastime is all the rage, persons will go to almost any expense to do their conspiring.—*New York Sun.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

PLEA FOR A SANE PARTY GOVERNMENT IN CHINA

ALREADY the Republic of China is split up into factions, and the only solution of discord in opinion has so far been found in civil war. The blood that has been shed in the cause of conflicting political views is looked upon by such publicists as Hwang Shi-Wen as an evidence of immaturity in the newly enfranchised people of the Flowery Land. He points to the United States and England, where Republicans and Democrats, Conservatives and Liberals, however much they differ in their ideas of government, are equally animated by the desire to promote the best interests of their several countries. China feels a current of new blood in her veins, but it is running a little too hotly and fiercely. She has come into her own, her heritage, but many writers in the press think she does not quite know how to utilize her advantages. "Lord of himself, that heritage of wo," is an experience of nations as well as individuals. China, in the ancient days of her despotism, had no political parties and no apparent divisions in the government. She was untossed by the winds and storms of conflicting public opinion. Now she has reached her majority as a republic, the trouble begins. With the Republic the imperial decree prohibiting political parties was abrogated and various political combinations were spontaneously formed. Even Socialism reared its head amid the tea-gardens and porcelain palaces of the Flowery Land, and Socialism itself was divided into opposing factions. But these combinations are of slight importance compared with the two great constitutional parties of the government concerning which Hwang Shi-Wen writes as follows in *The Republican Advocate* (Shanghai):

"One is the Kuomintang (the National party), the adherents of which are especially strong in the southern part of China. The other is the Chinputang (the Progressive party), which has been recently organized at the instigation of President Yuan Shih-kai and the ministers in the Central Government. The influence of this organization is at present naturally greater than that of the Kuomintang in consequence not only of its official backing, but also because of its amalgamation with three other parties, the Kunghotang, the Tungyitang, and the Mingchutang. The success or failure of Republicanism in China is bound up in these two parties, and the country is looking to establish the new form of government on a firm basis."

This writer cites England as an example of the advantages of a party government, and encourages China to follow her example in maintaining an equilibrium between too exclusive a devotion to the past and too much eagerness for innovation. The struggle in China between Yuan and Sun Yat Sen lends great interest to the remarks of this eminent Chinese publicist. Sun is accused of being a mere revolutionary, Yuan has been charged with aspiring to a crown. The reconciliation of these two ideals will make China great, thinks this writer, from whom we quote as follows:

"The function of any political party is to supervise any misrule or arbitrary operations of the government; to administer justice and preserve the rights of the people according to the constitution; to develop the natural resources of the country, and thus to increase the prosperity of the nation. To accomplish this, it is necessary that the principles of Democracy be well established.

"England exhibits an excellent type of constitutional government. Here there are also two great political parties—Unionist and Liberal. . . . If England lost one of them she would lose much of her strength, because each supplies what the other lacks. Thus, political parties are essential to a limited monarchy, and how much more important to a newly organized republic?

"Suppose Yuan Shih-kai and his colleagues were to extend their own power and confirm their own positions by developing the Progressive Party, it would tend to bring about the independence of each province or the assassination of their leaders as a result of the ill-feeling and enmity extended between the two political parties."

Therefore the party of Yuan, the Progressive Party, as they style themselves, is fortunately offset by the National Party, that of his political antagonist Sun, and in the concluding paragraph of this article we read:

"It is publicly admitted that the young Republic will be unable to stand among the Powers unless the aims of the influential leaders of the two parties be directed to securing the interests of humanity and the welfare of the nation rather than their own political advancement."

The Republican Advocate adds the following editorial remarks with regard to the future of the youngest of Republics:

"It is predicted by some foreign critics that the Republic will not last long, that the split between the North and South will be the beginning of the end, and that China will soon revert to one-man government, *i.e.*, monarchy. These wiseacres do not make allowance for the immense difficulties to be surmounted in a transition from an absolute Monarchy to a Republic, and because the wheels of the machinery working the new Government are at this moment not running as smoothly and automatically as those of the U. S. A. or of France; they prophesy its fall. Let me ask, after the Union of the States had been formed in America, and George Washington had been elected President, were there no quarrels and frictions? Is it not true that when a new form of government is adopted, disputes and friction generally occur, during the first few years, and that mistakes can not be avoided? What we ask for are patience, toleration, and sympathy for the infant Republic. Let it be remembered that when the infant Republic has grown into manhood she will not be a source of danger to any nation, but will undoubtedly help to maintain peace, for her policy is not aggressive, but pacific, *i.e.*, prosperity and good will toward all nations."

THE WORLD'S MACHINE-MAKERS

THAT ENGLAND is gradually falling behind in the race for preeminence as a manufacturer of machinery and electrical appliances in competition with the United States and Germany, is the report that is going around Europe. The transformation thus brought about in the industrial world is widely commented upon by the newspaper press and is well summarized in the following quotation from the *Continental Correspondence* (Berlin), a journal which is supposed to speak with authority:

"The last three years have witnessed a remarkable revolution in the manner in which the markets of the world have been supplied with machinery and electric productions. As recently as 1909, Great Britain exported nearly as great a number of machines and electric apparatus as Germany. The figures quoted for that year showed that England exported articles of this kind to the value of 693 million marks, and Germany to the value of 712 million marks. Far behind these countries came, at that time, the United States, with an export of 463 million marks. A comparison instituted then between the imports and exports of machinery and electric appliances showed that Germany had then an export surplus of 601 million marks, England of 509 million, and the United States of 430 million. If we compare the corresponding figures for 1912, we are struck by the fact that German and American exports have increased each approximately to the amount of 350 million marks, but the English only to the extent of about 100 million marks. The

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latter country, with its exports to the value of 799 million marks, has already been surpassed by the Americans with exports to the value of 824 million marks; whereas the German exports stand far at the top of the list with 1,046 million marks. Still more conspicuous is the fact that the imports of machinery and electric appliances into England, during the last three years, have increased to a much greater extent than in the other two competing countries. The result of all this is that England's export surplus for 1912 amounts to only 504 million marks, less than three years before, whereas the American surplus has risen by 350 millions to 783 million marks and that of Germany, which now reaches 927 million marks, surpasses the figures for 1909 by 320 million marks. From this it is clear that England has now also lost her place in the markets of the world as a producer of machinery and electric appliances to the United States of America. In this competition, the United States are going forward with such rapidity that, if they continue as they have begun, they will soon be competing with Germany for the first place."

THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF THE GERMAN ARMY BILL

THE END AND OBJECT of the German law increasing the Army Budget and imposing new taxes for that purpose is the preservation of peace in Europe, declared Chancellor Bethmann Hollweg when he presented the measure to the Reichstag. Germany is making no threats against other nations. Germany desires no further accession of territory, he said. The Government was merely seeking to establish the *status quo*, and to forestall any attacks that could be made on her by foreign and hostile nations. In all these statements he was echoed by the utterances of the Kaiser himself, who has visited various points of Europe waving the olive-branch and preaching the doctrine of peace and good will upon earth. But all Germany does not take the same view of the increase in the Army and the enhancement of the Kaiser's military power. The Pan-Germanists, under their great leader General Keim, think that it is useless to sharpen a saber without proceeding to use it for cut and thrust. Hence we read in *Schlesische Zeitung* (Breslau):

"Now that the law for the augmentation of the Army has been passed, the Pan-Germanists see in it a magnificent triumph of their own ideas. General Keim, who so strongly supported the measure, seems to them to be the greatest German we have had since Bismarck, and should, like him, be made Chancellor of the Empire. A Chancellor Keim would not let slip the opportunity of utilizing the formidable war machine which we have just created as a means of national aggrandizement.

"Our Pan-Germanists would be amply satisfied with certain provinces hitherto 'lent' to the neighboring states. They would also seize upon such entire countries as Denmark and Holland, together with all such colonies of foreign states as might fall into their hands. Their passion for expansion is so violent that it is becoming irrepressible. And, indeed, the number of those who favor the territorial augmentation of Germany is by no means slight. These people are to be looked for especially in the Army, among high state functionaries, and in the various parties of the Reichstag."

But the *Kreuzer Zeitung* (Berlin), the profest organ of German Conservatives, blames the above-quoted paper for "putting weapons and arguments into the hands of Germany's enemies." Against this we may quote the statement of the *Tag* (Berlin), that the Conservatives of a liberal tendency are rapidly absorbing the doctrine of Pan-Germanism, and "the watchword of the Pan-Germanists which the Conservatives are emphatically indorsing is, 'Enlarge the German Empire in Europe at the expense of neighboring states.'" This paper adds:

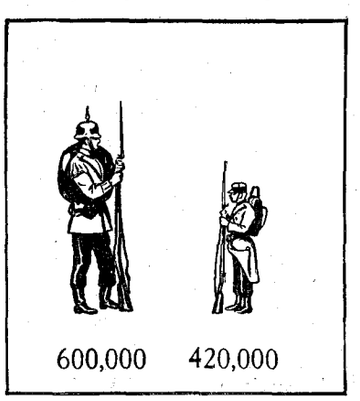
"Every man, unless he is blind, must perceive that the Conservative policy is becoming more and more Pan-Germanist, and that the members of this party hope that by thus yielding to the popular war clamor they will secure the revival of their threatened ascendency."

The *Allgemeine Zeitung der Lutherischen Kirchen* (Berlin), a paper which enjoys a wide circulation and has great influence among the middle classes, is more specific, and regrets that Germany got such a small share in the recent distribution of spheres of influence in Africa and Asia. This paper demands that Germany "assume the protectorate over the whole of Asiatic Turkey."

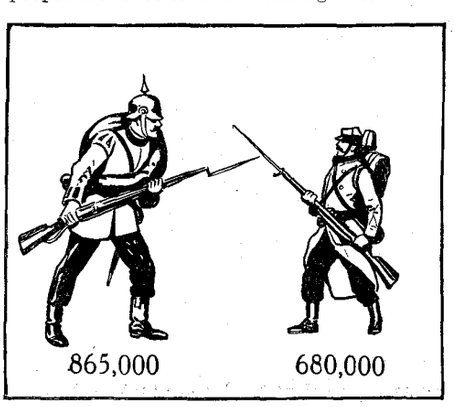
The *Echo de Paris* thinks that it sees clearly into the designs of Germany, and says "the masters of the hour in Germany, the Kaiser, to wit, are advancing steadily toward a Pan-Germanist policy." "After investing the French Congo, Germany will take back piece by piece the African territory she conceded to us in gross. This is to be expected. It is not the current of diplomatic action which we have to fear, but the overwhelming tide of imperialistic sentiment which prevails in certain circles of German life."

Most significant is the attitude taken by the German press in belittling the efficacy of the counter-increase of the French Army by the passing of a law increasing the conscript service from two to three years. Thus the semiofficial *Continental Correspondence* (Berlin) gives reasons why "the extended period of service in France" is not only "likely to prove extremely unpopular," but it is "very doubtful whether this fresh burden will have the results that are hoped for." To quote further:

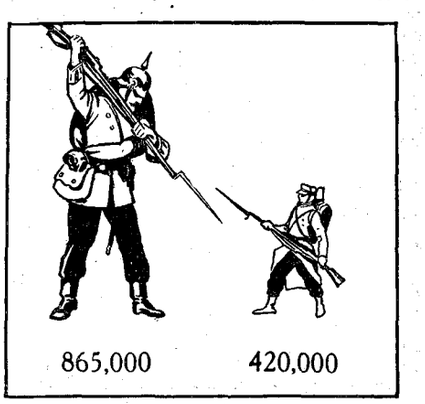
"A three years' service can not increase the war strength of the French Army. The soldiers who will, after the introduction of the new law, be completing their third year of service, would, under the previous regulations, have been the first to be called out as reserves in the event of a mobilization. The only improvement brought about by the new law is that the strength of the Army will be greater during the first days of a war. But, even admitting this, the German Army can be mobilized in so rapid a manner as almost to do away with any existing French advantage on this score at the beginning of a war. Consequently, this burden will, in reality, bring no real advantage with it."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



AS GERMANY AND FRANCE STAND TO-DAY IN ARMAMENTS.



AS THEY WILL STAND BY THE PROVISIONS OF THEIR NEW MILITARY LAWS.



AS THEY WOULD HAVE STOOD HAD FRANCE NOT PASSED HER LAW OF THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

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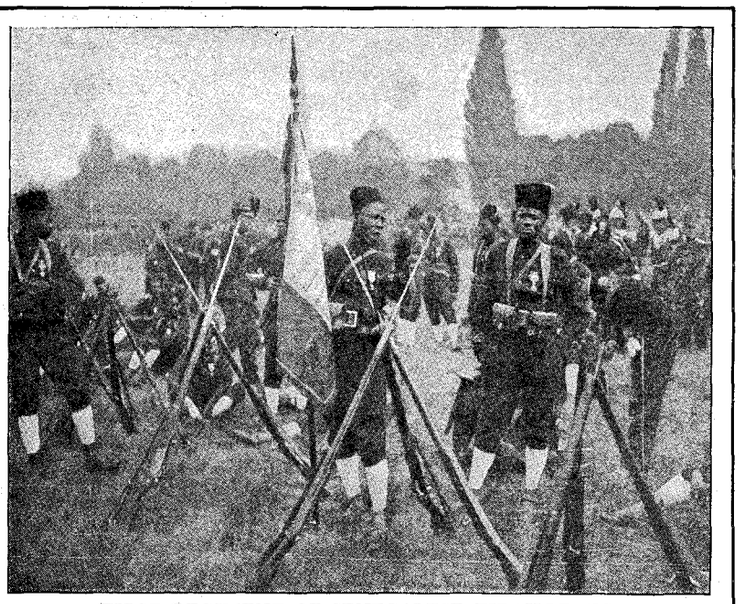
GAZING AT AN AIRSHIP.

ADMIRING THE HELMET OF A CUIRASSIER.

THE SENEGALESE TROOPS IN PARIS—AT THE LONGCHAMP REVIEW.

FRANCE AND HER AFRICAN RESERVES

"THE BLACK SOLDIERS OF FRANCE," as the Paris *Soleil* calls them, may be looked upon as an ace or two up the sleeve of that country. Both the French and German press either frankly allow or plainly hint that the coming duel of nations is to be that of the Teuton and the Gaul. Yet, while Germany boasts her growing population and the prospect of crop after crop of sons who shall live to be soldiers, while the newspapers of Berlin laugh to scorn the efforts that France has made by a three-year law to checkmate the moves of the Fatherland, the military headquarters at Paris, whose functionaries are many of them soldiers tried and tested in African wars, point to the regiments of Algerian, Tonkinese, and other dusky warriors as men who will be found well able not only to maintain the integrity of the French colonies, but also to fight side by side, with French regiments in Europe should a continental war ever threaten France. A detachment of these dark sons of Mars has recently been visiting Paris, as the *Gaulois* of that city says:



FIRST REGIMENT OF SENEGALESE TIRAILLEURS.
President Poincairé had just decorated their colors with the Legion of Honor.

"Sixteen hundred soldiers, young, active, well drilled—tirailleurs or sharpshooters of Senegal, Algeria, Tonkin, and Annam, have come to breathe for a while the air of that France of which they have been at a distance the courageous servants. Sixteen hundred marched to Longchamp and called up before our eyes the vision of our empire's colonial army; sixteen hundred who made us think of the thousands of braves who cluster beneath our flag and do battle for it."

This foreign contingent was received with enthusiasm by the populace, who shouted as the foreigners marched by: "Three cheers for the tirailleurs, for France, for the Three Years' Service!" This demonstration of popular favor, joined with the fine appearance of the men, prompts the Paris *Soleil* to remark:

"At the very moment that we are searching, not like Diogenes, for a man, but for men numerous enough to defend our soil in the hour of need, why should we not turn our eyes to the land of Africa? She now offers us whole armies."

The ancient empires fell into decay as soon as they began to engage the services of mercenaries, this paper proceeds to say. But:

"These are no mercenaries which can be bought. France is no Carthage; she enlists, she fosters courage and self-sacrifice; she does not pay for them. It is with something like filial affection that these primitive forces, these recruits of the wild land (*cadets de la brousse*), lavish their devotion on France. All witnesses agree that there is enthusiastic affection and tender admiration in the fidelity of the black soldiers. To them their French chiefs are at once divinities and comrades, masters and brothers. A white heart beats beneath the black bosom. Such is the contagious spirit derived from contact with our national energy."

Dr. M. A. Legrande, principal physician of retired Navy men, declares that he admits "the value, in Europe, of the African black as a soldier," but urges on the French War Office to prepare the foreign legionaries "for the new climate and the new environment," since we have not yet had an opportunity "of observing a mass of black African troops collected in civilized regions." In time of peace, Dr. Legrande writes in the *Revue* (Paris), let us prepare these foreigners for European war. Thus:

"In order that we may count upon the black army in Europe—on the outbreak of war, we ought to consider the question at the time of complete peace, in order to organize such an army in view of this war, and to prepare it for its work without hurry or haste of any kind.

"Now this fitness for European conditions can not be produced in the black without due preparation. . . . Therefore we must each year bring over from Algeria into France, one by one, not

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mere detachments, chosen at random, but whole regiments, who may sojourn here for months. Say a regiment every year, or at least a battalion to begin with. This regiment we should make to travel through the length and breadth of the land, from the north to the south, to the grand maneuvers of autumn in the Center to the grand maneuvers of winter in the East. . . . The most important advantage would result from putting the black army in immediate, if not intimate, contact with the French soldiers of all arms, with their various organizations for combat. From a purely military standpoint, such a course of training would be by no means unprofitable."

Switzerland is always a center of war and peace confabulations, an open forum for such discussions. We are, therefore, not surprized to find in the *Zuericher Zeitung*, the most influential German weekly in the largest of Swiss cities, many exceptions taken against the employment of African aborigines in a European war. It is to be noted, however, that the German Government is said occasionally to use the columns of this widely circulated paper for the purpose of firing a shot, as if at random and from a distance, into the political camps of Berlin, London, and Paris. This paper, accordingly, informs us that the most experienced among French officers are convinced that in a European campaign such aborigines would prove a hindrance and a drawback. To quote further:

"Then we must consider the repulsion that would be excited in friendly nations if France in a fight with white men should employ the services of colored soldiers. In this connection we may remember the disgust roused in England and the United States when it was rumored that England was going to lead regiments of aborigines against the Boers of South Africa. The idea that colored troops could be sent against white regiments was considered disgraceful, and the English Government took pains quickly to deny the rumor. Unless France wishes to lose the sympathy of England and America she will think twice before introducing African aborigines into her European army."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE POWERS TO DISMEMBER ASIATIC TURKEY?

TAKING ADVANTAGE of Turkey's weakened condition, the Powers are endeavoring to obtain various concessions in her Asiatic provinces, and are doing their utmost to "protect" what they are pleased to call their "interests" in Asiatic Turkey. Russia, it appears, has not been successful in her efforts to get a piece of the Turkish pie, and Mr. Volin, in a long article in the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), tries to prove that Russia is entitled to all that the Powers are appropriating to themselves. He says in part:

"At the head of the Powers which are endeavoring to get for themselves special privileges in Asiatic Turkey are England and Germany, who, it seems, have already entered into negotiations with regard to the realization of the Bagdad Railway project. So it would be idle to talk of the possibility of opposing in Asiatic Turkey the interests of the Powers of the Triple Entente (England, France, and Russia) to those of the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria, and Italy). The Koweit question, apparently, has already been solved through direct negotiations between England and Turkey. This creates not a particularly agreeable impression in Germany, because the Germans consider that their interests in Asiatic Turkey are greater than those of the English, and, therefore, the English ought not to be admitted into Mesopotamia.

"Well, and what about Russian interests in Asiatic Turkey? If the Germans show dissatisfaction and uneasiness on account of the coming establishment of the English in the Turkish provinces adjacent to the Persian Gulf, what shall we Russians say at the sight of the German seizures in Asia Minor? A cursory glance at the geographical map will suffice to give one a clear idea what Asia Minor means to Russia. To us it is not the East, as it is to Western Powers; not a market for export; not a highway for communication between Europe and Asia . . . ; but our South, that very South to which Russia has long and persistently striven. Asia Minor is our natural frontier in the South, the historical conclusion of the centuries-old struggle with Turkey. We have already entered the Asia Minor Peninsula. Yet thirty-five years ago Russian soldiers captured Kars, the northern stronghold of Asiatic Turkey, and our frontier extended close to the sources of the Euphrates. By the treaty of San Stefano that territory had to go to Russia, but England insisted at the Berlin Congress that our frontier line should be moved north of Alashkerd and Bayazid, because she did not find it desirable to leave in Russian hands the so-called 'great Persian route' from Erzerum to Tabriz. And we had to submit then."

After reviewing the English policy with regard to Turkey, the writer continues:

"If we had a definite program of international politics and Asiatic Turkey had her due place in it, we ought to have immediately taken advantage of England's withdrawal from intervention in the affairs of Turkey. But our diplomacy had neither a program nor interest in Asiatic Turkey. The 'straits' have been recognized as an important problem, but one which had to be solved in the distant future, when we shall be very strong, quite ready, and free from any other cares. The thought that the surest road to the straits leads through Asia Minor never came into the head of our diplomats.

"While we sat with folded arms in the expectation of better days, the place of England in Turkey was being taken by Germany. Parallel with the growth of the political influence of Germany on the Bosporus, her economic penetration into Asiatic Turkey has been proceeding. In 1888 began the construction of the Angora Railroad. That was the beginning of a new era in the politico-economic life of Asiatic Turkey. The German railroads, gradually penetrating into the very heart of the Asia Minor plateau and spreading . . . the net of their commercial agencies, have brought Asia Minor more and more under German influence. Russian diplomacy paid no attention to this circumstance, which is a grave menace to Russian interests. That was a great historical error, for which Russia will have to pay. . . .

"The events which are now unfolding themselves, the pending English understanding on the question of the Bagdad Railway, the pressure of Germany upon Asiatic Turkey, the endeavor of France to secure her interests at the 'sale of Turkey,' all that is a direct consequence of our understanding with Germany in 1911. By that understanding we abdicated our rights to the 'Turkish legacy,' and that is why the Powers of the Triple Entente could, with a perfectly clear conscience, undertake the division of the legacy without our participation. What they are now dividing is inalienably ours, and Russia ought to defend it against any attempt to the full extent of her strength and means."

On the other hand, important organs of the Turkish press consider that the Government at Constantinople is altogether responsible for the loss of the Balkan States, and advise that stringent methods should be adopted for the preservation to Turkey of her territory in Asia Minor or Anatolia as well as in Syria, and in the *Ikdam* (Constantinople) we read as follows:

"It is of no use at all to try to find the parties responsible for the loss of Rumelia. We must bring every effort to bear for the consolidation of our sovereignty in Anatolia and Syria, by urgent reforms.

"Austria and Italy have already prepared projects for the organization of Albania, plans which, as the cases of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Tripoli, and Morocco have shown, will ere long be put in application, and will make this region prosperous, give it new vigor, and a happiness that through long ages we ourselves have been unable to confer on it.

"We say many things, but do very few. We are always ready to postpone. To draw up a scheme of reforms, we need altogether too long a time. And when it comes to deeds, up to this time we have not succeeded in getting there. If we succeed in doing something hereafter, how happy we shall be! A question that can be settled in one day we allow to drag on for years. Our slowness is proverbial the world over. And why? It would take us pages to try to answer that riddle.

"All our faults we blame on the régime of tyranny. But why have we not put in operation during four years and a half the reforms we have had in view for Syria and Anatolia, and specially suited to them? We do not clear ourselves of responsibility by mutually throwing it on each other. For all of us without exception are responsible to a greater or less degree for the present catastrophe."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

TO MEASURE BRAIN-POWER

THAT A "BRAIN-METER," whereby the potentiality of a man's mind may be gaged, is not beyond the possibilities, is suggested by a writer in the *Revue des Idées* (Paris). For several years past, says this writer, a Russian physician, Vaschide by name, has been endeavoring, from the study of several hundreds of human subjects, to deduce a rule by which the power and aptitudes of a person's brain may be estimated as early in life as possible. The importance of this is apparent when one reflects on the failures and human derelicts whose abilities, if properly directed, had been quite sufficient to make them successful. Says the writer:

"Vaschide evolved, from the study of his many subjects, certain principles which he has codified and which bear some analogy, in results, to the claims of a brain-machine. The Russian started out with the idea—a perfectly reasonable one—that every person has a brain-apparatus whose working value corresponds in some degree to the highest type of its kind, in a greater or a less measure; that its workings do not depend on so-called inspirations derived from superhuman sources, but that every generated idea or mental act has its origin in a definite impulse to which that idea or act can alone correspond; and, as a consequence of the foregoing, that it is possible to obtain, by the study of a series of mental acts of any given brain, its index, or, if you prefer, its ticketed price."

In all rational persons, the writer tells us, each act of the mind depends on three functions of the brain, namely, judgment, understanding, and memory. The first is controlled by the third, memory, or experience; the second is useless without the first; the first, judgment, is dependent for its operation on the sensitiveness of the whole physical system to impressions, through the eye, the ear, the nerve-lines, by which external acts are conveyed to the brain. In the normal brain, all the senses cooperate with these functions, and where a sense is absent or atrophied, a greater keenness in another sense may supply the deficiency. Where all the senses are absent, the brain may be said to be a vacuum, just as it would be incapable of thought if the blood pumped into it by the heart's action were to stop suddenly. Thus a man's senses, their activity, their alertness, and flexibility, are the true indices of what could not exist but for them, and the aggregate of their "potentials," or power-values, must be the potential of the brain. Says the *Revue* writer:

"In attempting to gage the sight, for instance, color-blindness would correspond to a specific lacuna in the brain which would declare itself among all who are color-blind; near- or far-sightedness might correspond to either the absence or presence in the given brain of certain acquisitive or artistic qualities. Insensitiveness in touch or feeling might, for instance, correspond to a lack of sympathy for one's fellows, or the condition of being 'thick-skinned,' in the moral as well as the physical sense. Faulty hearing and taste would have corresponding defects in the brain, each of which would be appraisable when measured according to a definite standard which would be scientifically set down, as for example, the eyesight test employed in the army. According to the findings of Dr. Vaschide, sensitiveness (in the physical sense) is the logical index of a sensitive or high-grade brain. Thus, in the sense of touch, the degree of sensitiveness is marked by the fineness of the nerve-areas and in the texture of the skin. These nerve-areas have corresponding centers which travel to the brain, gathering complex refinement as they advance. The possessor would turn out to be a man of exceptional musical or artistic talents, and, in any case, one of very sympathetic character. Supposing the ideal man of his type to be marked with a 'potential' of 100, this individual's talent can be appraised at 85 or 90. This is the principle of Vaschide's theory."

In certain continental schools of anthropology there are doctors, we are assured by this writer, who advocate the application of psychometry, or mind-gaging, in the case of children, and their classification into grades, not in accordance with their attainments but with their sensitiveness to recording in the mind vivid and correct impressions in rapid succession. They declare that the one thing most needful to the formation of character is the power of coordinating impressions correctly. This is the surest foundation of the productive mind, and altho psychometry may tend to limit the amount of knowledge likely to be acquired, it has the merit of forcing the mind to realize its powers. It has been well said that the mind that does not know how to apply its knowledge for the elucidation of further truths is practically dead, and this evil is what psychometry seeks to overcome.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN OPEN-WINDOW SCHOOL

A TEST MADE in the Philadelphia schools seems to show that pupils are better off, physically and mentally, when the school-room windows are wide open, even in cold weather. The experiment was made last winter by Dr. Walter W. Roach, one of the medical inspectors of the Philadelphia schools, who describes it in a pamphlet entitled "Revitalizing Devitalized Children—an Open-window Experiment." Two similar classrooms in neighboring schools were compared; one heated and ventilated in the ordinary way, while in the other the heat was cut off and the windows were kept wide open. Children in the "open-air" room were there by consent of their parents, to whom the following letter had been addrest by the principal, in agreement with Dr. Roach:

"*To the Parents:*

"Your attention is called to an open-window classroom at the Bache School. Its purpose is to give Nature a greater opportunity to help our children to learn rapidly and to grow strong. The cold, fresh air of our new classroom will be soothing to the nerves and stimulating to mind and body.

"The occupants of this room will be protected in extremely cold weather with extra wraps and sufficient heat. They will not be subjected to drafts. They will be given exercise and freedom that is not possible in the ordinary classroom. Their physical welfare will be looked after constantly and noted regularly by the Medical Inspector. If you desire your child to be considered with others, as an applicant, please fill out and return enclosed blank.

"Yours very truly,

"WALTER C. BISHOP,
"*Principal.*"

Appended to the circular was the following quotation from a report on open-air work:

"Fresh air increases the vitality of pupils and teachers, and makes them more alert mentally. Children taught in fresh air learn with avidity. They do not require perpetual reviews so common in hot-air rooms. They are happier and grow more rapidly in cold air. The discipline of a class is reduced to its simplest problem. A cool, humid air is soothing to the nervous system and removes the sources of ordinary friction among pupils, and between them and their teachers."

Upward of fifty applications were received from parents, signifying their willingness to have their children enter the class and to have them weighed, measured, and examined periodically. To quote further from Dr. Roach's description:

"Woolen blankets, sweaters, woolen caps and hoods, and knitted woolen gloves were also provided for use in exceptionally cold

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weather, to guard against disturbing the equilibrium of the circulation which might follow from the children sitting with their upper extremities in a stratum of air warmer than that to which their lower extremities were exposed.

"The pupils were not fed at the school. None of them were tubercular children, and we were not conducting an open-air sanatorium for sick children. In all respects the room was equipped as the ordinary school-room except that it was shut off from the regular heating-plant of the building, save on those rare occasions when it was found necessary to bring the temperature up to 50° Fahr. The regular school program was followed during the term, with some modified physical exercise. We were using that which Nature furnished from day to day in the matter of fresh air and humidity, and setting an example to the children in ventilation which they carried to their parents at home. At the same time we were driving home the idea that this group of normal and subnormal children could be taught better in fresh, cool air than in warm, vitiated air, and that by simply throwing open the school-room windows we could secure ideal conditions."

Tables given by Dr. Roach show that the open-air children were in better physical condition and did their work better than those in the room where ordinary conditions prevailed. In the twelve weeks during which the experiment lasted the scholars in the open-air school gained an average of two pounds each, while in the other room the average gain was only one pound. The class work of the fresh-air children showed improvement in the same marked degree. They enjoyed studying in the cool air and learned rapidly. In tests made by the principal, the percentage of correct answers was always notably larger in the fresh-air school. According to Dr. Roach, these results may be explained as follows:

"Volumes of pure, fresh, cool air roll into the room with none of the vital qualities impaired by artificial handling; Nature's proper proportion of moisture is mixt with this atmosphere, varying from hour to hour and day to day. The bracing effect of cold is stimulating to health and renders the children more resistant to infecting bacteria and disease. It prompts frequent class drills and exercises, which prevent air stagnation in the room and enables every pupil to change his breathing zone. The lungs are thoroughly ventilated as well as the room. Expired air at body temperature and exhaled gases at over 90° Fahr., set free in the cool-air room, rise rapidly to the ceiling and pass out the upper window-openings, being replaced by the pure air coming in the lower window-openings. The physical exercises are designed to maintain chest elasticity, affording opportunity for normal lung expansion, and thus the children acquire proper breathing habit. This means better aeration of the blood with resulting mental stimulation. Certain it is that these fresh-air pupils are live wires.

"Almost any one on reflection will be imprest with the futility of expecting a maximum progression, physical and mental, when children are housed in overheated rooms, with little or no moisture, compelled to sit in uncomfortable positions and perform tasks prodigious and complicated to feeble and inactive minds resulting from undernourished and devitalized bodies. Such children, passing on dismissal into the cool, moist atmosphere outside the building, have the respiratory mucous membrane suddenly chilled and 'catch cold.' Not so with our pupils of the open windows, breathing a mixture of air and moisture at a temperature more nearly that of the outside atmosphere. They do not encounter such a sudden change at recess or on the homeward journey and do not 'catch cold.' They keep well and are regular in attendance."

NO "POISON" IN NIGHT AIR—That the popular belief in the danger of breathing night air has no warrant in fact we are assured in *The Monthly Bulletin* of the California State Board of Health (Sacramento), which remarks upon the matter as follows:

"Like most of our household beliefs that have stood the test of time, there is a basis of truth in it, and in its proper time and place it has played its part in protecting the human race from a certain amount of disease. But the discoveries of science have modified the application of this belief. It has been found that under certain precautions the 'night air' to be feared is not the outdoor but the indoor night air. In the past, the most striking diseases thought to be caused by night air were those now known to be transmitted by mosquitoes, which fly about at night in search of food (blood). By degrees it has been demonstrated that the outdoor night air itself has a most beneficial effect upon people, both the sick and the well. Conversely it has been proved that indoor night air has opposite effects, and aids such less spectacular diseases as tuberculosis. Incidentally it has been proved that sewer-gas and other similar disagreeable odor-laden airs are only of slight indirect importance in aiding disease. These things being true, it becomes an obvious duty to urge the people to avoid unwholesome indoor air; to sleep in outdoor night air protected from insects, and to interpret obnoxious airs as harmless indicators of insanitary conditions which should be remedied. Some one has said that, through ordinary channels of general education, it requires ten years to popularize a scientific truth and demonstrate to the people its practical application. Thereafter the people lose no time in putting it into operation."

WHAT IS FRESH BREAD?

MOST PEOPLE think that fresh bread is made stale simply by drying; but the experiments of a Dutch physiologist show that this is a mistake. The change is due to fall of temperature, not loss of moisture. Cooled bread will quickly become stale if shut up in a sealed vessel from which no moisture can escape, while it will remain fresh in the open air if kept at a sufficiently high temperature. Curiously enough, great cold will keep the bread fresh as well as heat. The temperature at which it most rapidly becomes stale is a few degrees below the freezing-point. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, June 12):

"Recent experiments by J. R. Katz, of Amsterdam, Holland, show that the condition of bread—whether fresh or stale—depends chiefly on the temperature. A reversible physico-chemical equilibrium may be observed in the crumb of bread.

"Passage from the fresh to the stale state corresponds qualitatively to a decrease in the power of swelling. Microscopic examination reveals in the stale bread a reduction of volume in the starch grains. The nitrogenous substances of the bread play no part in this transformation.

"Bread taken from the oven and kept forty-eight hours at constant temperature is fresh or stale according to the temperature, as follows:

TEMPERATURE (F.)	CONDITION OF BREAD AFTER 48 HOURS
197°	Absolutely fresh.
140°	Absolutely fresh
122°	Almost entirely fresh.
104°	Partly stale.
86°	Half stale.
62°	Stale.
32°	Quite stale.
29°	Very stale.
21°	Less stale.
18°	Only half stale.

"It is an unexpected fact that lower temperatures restore the bread to the fresh state. At that of liquid air the bread is preserved absolutely fresh. This has, of course, only a scientific interest: it is probable that the man who wished to taste fresh bread at this temperature would run the risk of tasting bread no more for a long time.

"It is between the temperatures of 28° and 29° that the bread reaches its maximum of staleness; at higher or lower temperatures it is or becomes more fresh. And as stated above, the physico-chemical process is reversible; in other words, stale bread may be made fresh again by change of temperature, that is, generally, by reheating.

"The change of fresh bread into stale is not, therefore, as is generally believed, due to drying—to removal of moisture. In a closed vessel, the bread, preserved at the ordinary temperature, is changed into stale bread at the end of twenty-four hours, while, all other conditions being the same, the bread-crumb remains fresh and with unaltered flavor, if the temperature has been kept between 140° and 160°.

"The experiments of Mr. Katz have, as may well be imagined, great economic interest, since they suggest a very convenient

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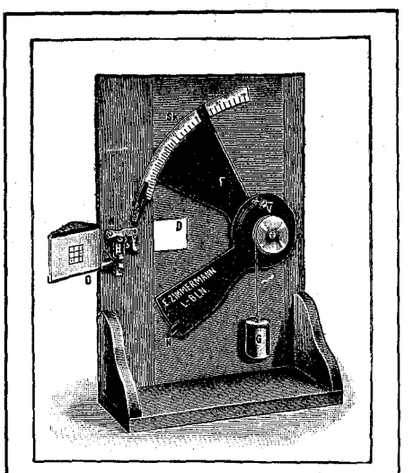
way of keeping bread fresh a long time, thus making night-work unnecessary for the bakers. It is sufficient, it would seem, that the bread, when taken from the oven, should be at once shut up in an enclosure whose walls do not transmit heat."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE LIMITS OF OBSERVATION

AN EMINENT Scotch mathematician used to be able to tell how many sheep were grazing on a hillside by merely glancing at them, without counting, even if they numbered thirty or forty. This is unusual, unless the sheep or other objects are arranged in smaller groups. The limit of attention in the case of irregularly grouped objects is normally not above eight, we are told by Dr. Walther Moede, of Leipsic, writing in *Kosmos* (Stuttgart). Of course, this assumes that the observer gets only the merest glance—that he has no opportunity to count the objects. This is now insured by an instrument named the tachistoscope, several varieties of which Dr. Moede describes. We read:

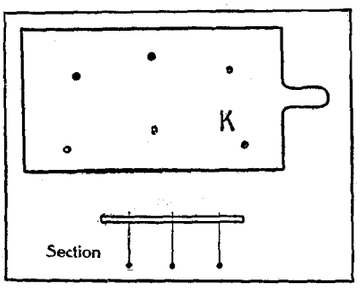


NETCHAIEFF'S FORM OF TACHISTOSCOPE.

"When an old-fashioned psychologist wished to explain that special function of the mind that we call attention, he began with a theoretical dissertation on the existence of attention as a mental power. On the basis of more or less arbitrary assumptions he then erected far-reaching conclusions.

"The modern psychologist proceeds quite differently. He has adopted the scientific mode of reasoning. Each effort to arrive at sure knowledge must do so through fact and law. What would the electrician say if we required him to give us reliable information on the nature of electricity and the theory of electric discharges before proceeding to install an electric lamp or put in a motor? He is satisfied if he understands the facts bearing on electricity, and their relations. This is the attitude, also, of the modern psychologist. He ponders not on the nature of the soul, of immortality and of free will, but rather on the laws and rules deducible from psychological facts.

"We must, therefore, next understand fully what is meant by 'attention.' . . . In common use it is the attending or giving notice to something. This notice may be given in many ways. It may be accorded involuntarily. For instance, there may be a sudden detonation, which compels it. Or the notice may be the result of an act of the will. . . . The result of attention, therefore, is that by its means we take the things of the world into our knowledge and appropriate them for our own. The objects of our regard, through the attention, assume quite different grades of clearness and distinctness. . . . The photographic plate shows everything without distinction . . . . but only a small part of what is thrown on the retina of the eye becomes known to us; namely, that which receives our attention. Look at Figure 1. How do we take the symbols of which it is composed into our attention? If we look steadily at the middle point of the drawing, this central region will stand out especially clearly and distinctly. The clearness of the figures will decrease with increasing distance from the point of fixation, until at the edge of the field the figures become blurred or vanish altogether. The whole visual field of attention thus appears to be an area of limited extent, in which the sole contents are variously blended according to their degree of clearness or knowledge. The analysis of attention will now proceed from the simplest relationships. The first question is: How many simple elements can a simple act of attention include?"



CARD WITH PINS FOR TESTS OF SENSE OF TOUCH.

To answer this question experimentally, a device known as a tachistoscope [Greek *tachistos*, quickest] is used. There are several forms, but in all a card bearing the diagram or device to be experimented upon is shown to the observer for a very small fraction of a second, which the machine enables us to measure exactly. In the tachistoscope shown in the illustration this is effected by a shutter like that of a camera. If the device is an irregular group of dots like that shown in Fig. 2, it is demonstrable that 1/10,000 of a second is sufficient to estimate the number of dots, provided there are not more than eight of them. If the spots, instead of being irregularly grouped, are arranged in figures, many more can be estimated. The experiment evidently lends itself to an indefinite number of variations. The card in the tachistoscope can bear words to be read, incorrect phrases to be corrected, etc., and the smallest time necessary to do this can be measured. Also, similar tests may be made with other senses than that of sight, for instance, that of touch. We read:

"For this we need several pins, stuck in a piece of cardboard. The points are allowed to rest for an instant on the skin of the lower arm. . . . It is found that not more than six points can be detected in one group. . . . Next we have a method of finding the limit of attention when the objects of a group follow one after another. . . . The person conducting the test calls out a series of numbers or letters at intervals of half a second, and the other is required to repeat them. Here also the limit is six objects, beyond which the normal person can not go. . . . These investigations on attention, its limits and its operation, have great practical value. The type for the blind, known, as Braille, for example, consists of groups of not more than five dots. That such a system may be quickly learned, it is necessary that its elements should not exceed in complexity the normal limits of attention. Experimental pedagogy and psychiatry are other examples of sciences that may make wide use of the psychological laws of normal and abnormal attention."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

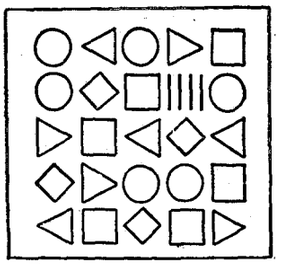


FIG. 1.—WIRTH'S TABLE OF FIGURES.

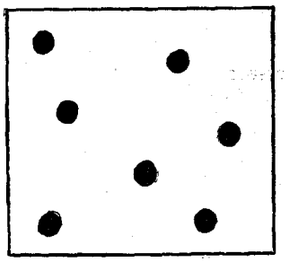


FIG. 2.— CARD WITH DOTS FOR USE IN THE TACHISTOSCOPE.

WHITE MEN AS PEARL-FISHERS—White men have been shown to be failures as pearl-fishers in Australia, despite the efforts of the Government there to encourage them. Says *Cosmos* (Paris, July 10):

"It has recently been attempted in Australia to utilize the services of European divers in the pearl-fisheries; and the Australian Government has taken measures to encourage the use of this new personnel and to open this industry to the activity of Europeans.

"The experience has not succeeded. The first European divers died or became paralytics in less than two years. And

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this disastrous result was also accompanied by considerable losses for the promoters of the fisheries. The result of a European's fishing did not exceed a ton a year, while the Asiatic professionals bring up four to five tons. On the other hand, the Asiatic asks only $10 to $15 a month, while the European must be paid as high as $70, without taking into account that his traveling expenses are thrice those of the Asiatic, who comes from a nearer region and requires less. The pearl-fishery by diving would thus seem closed to men of the white race."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COLLEGE MEN FOR RAILROAD WORK

HOW CAN our colleges turn out men who are best fitted to do service in the great industrial enterprises, such as the railroads? It is the opinion of some of those in charge of these enterprises that a college education, as we are giving it to our young men at present, unfits, rather than fits, them for such service. Others are looking out for college-trained men especially; but some of these say that the college man is valuable not so much for what he has learned as for the habits of mind and of work that he has acquired. What seems to be needed is a judicious interweaving of theory and practise. Ivy L. Lee, Executive Assistant on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in a recent address entitled, "How Can the Colleges and the Railroads Cooperate?" quotes W. M. Acworth, the English railway economist, as saying that our college professors understand industrial theory, but not the practise, while our railroad presidents know the practise but nothing of the theory. The demand of industry, Mr. Lee goes on to say, is for men who understand both. We read:

"It is the experience of the Pennsylvania Railroad that graduates who come to them from technical schools are deficient in three general particulars:

"First, lack of practical experience and judgment.

"Second, an idea that they are far superior to the rest of mankind.

"Third, a certain narrowness of mind, inculcated through a too exclusive attention in college to mathematics and theoretical science, and a too great neglect of those broader subjects, such as political economy, history, and general literature.

"Here are a few suggestions as to how these deficiencies may be met.

"The question of practical experience might be remedied by the man serving two or three years as a machinist prior to going to a technical institute. Of course, this is not feasible in a large number of cases, and the man must get his actual experience after he starts regularly to work. But the college can implant in his mind certain sound fundamental ideas. A man who has had a good engineering education and has absorbed commercial ideas will make a good commercial engineer. One who is a theorist and scientific man only, with no commercial ideas, will make a good investigator, and possibly a good man in a test department, especially when engaged in scientific research; but even a good test-department man requires some little idea of business, because test-room questions are not settled on quality alone. The best quality for the same cost is the real question at issue. The man of great value to an industry is he who does not merely attempt to follow a theoretical ideal, but who adapts his theories to the actual limitations of the moment, and secures the best practicable result."

When men leave technical institutions, the writer goes on to say, they should understand that they lack real knowledge of the application of the principles they have been studying. If a student can be trained to have openness of mind, he will be well on his way toward success when he leaves college. Young men leaving school should forget that they have scientific training, and tackle work precisely as do other workmen. He pursues the subject thus:

"While it is not expected that technical men entering railroad shops shall have to consume as much time on menial or trivial work as those not possessing such advantages, nevertheless, to regard time spent in the shops as time lost in the pursuit of their true vocation is a very grave mistake, and results in many technical men not being advanced to a position of managing other men.

"It is of the greatest importance, too, that students be imprest with the human elements in all industrial work; that is, they must realize that whatever their college education may have been, they are of very little real value until they have acquired something which few colleges teach. Too often young men come from our colleges with the feeling that they know too much to be told anything by men who have not had a college education. By assuming such a stand they close the mouths of men who could and would give them very useful information."

Many railroad officers, says Mr. Lee, hold that the best shop work for college men can be obtained during the summer in shops where actual work is done, rather than by the more or less imitation shop work at the schools. The most valuable part of shop experience to a student, he says, is the coming in contact with men and absorbing their experience. To quote further:

"I asked not long ago the man who, I believe, is conceded to be the greatest expert in this country in railway electrification to tell me what he really learned in college. His reply was:

"'I am inclined to think that the most valuable asset that I brought out of my college course was the habit of studious application to the job in hand rather than a finished knowledge of any subject.'

"In the final analysis, the technical student has only time to acquire a fairly good grounding in principles of engineering. The college-trained man, however, after he obtains some experience, has an immense advantage over the non-technical man in being able quickly to grasp the relation between the theory and practise and to apply correct principles to practise. . . . . .

"This is a day of social service. Never before were so many men being called for to act for the people at large in the control of industry, and particularly transportation. . . . It is an occasion when practical men are needed, men capable of seeing facts as they are—and not with reference to any theories or past prejudices.

"So men are being demanded for work with public-service commissions, in colleges as teachers, in university settlement and municipal health work, in city governments, and in all those capacities where men can serve their fellow creatures. This is one of the hopeful signs of our times. But this is a period of great unrest. Many strange economic and political theories are being preached. It is a time when our young men should see that things can not always be as they should be, but that our duty is to make them as good as we can.

"Railroad managers, for instance, would be delighted to equip every mile of road with automatic block signals, to make every car of all-steel, to remove all grade crossings, and otherwise avail themselves of every device to insure safety. But this can not be done without the necessary money. So in all things it is well to hitch our wagon to a star, but be sure that the connecting rope is long enough and elastic enough to let us keep the wheels on terra firma."

ANESTHETICS ELECTRICALLY ADMINISTERED—Danger of fatal results in operations on the throat and nose is said to be averted by an electric device for administering ether which has been invented and recently perfected by Dr. Edward Kellogg, of Los Angeles. An electric motor operating a force-pump and a suction-pump and an electric heater for bringing the ether to about blood-heat are the essential features of the invention. We quote from *The Popular Electricity Magazine* (Chicago, August):

"Before administering ether, the electric current is turned into the heater which surrounds the base of the bottle containing it. In about five minutes it has reached a temperature of 85 to 90 degrees, which results in a warm vapor entering the lungs and removes the danger of chill and pneumonia. Meanwhile the patient has been brought under the influence of the anesthetic by inhaling through an ordinary mask, but as soon as the subject is unconscious this mask is removed and a gag and tongue-depressor inserted in the throat. Through a passage in the tongue-depressor connected by a tube with the ether container the anesthetic is forced into the throat and nose

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by action of the force-pump, the flow of the warm vapor being accurately regulated by the surgeon or the assistant. This is accomplished by moving the switch that controls the motor. By this method the patient is kept constantly under the influence of the anesthetic while the operation is being performed, and it never becomes necessary to stop in the midst of a delicate operation to administer more ether through a mask. With the usual method these operations are always attended by some danger, and many deaths have occurred due to accumulation of blood-clots in the windpipe that strangle the subject while ether is being administered through the mask during an operation. By the use of a suction-pump, creating a vacuum in a bottle, the blood is removed through a rubber tube as fast as it accumulates. This is one of the most important features of Dr. Kellogg's invention. The perfected device is the result of sixteen months of work and experiment on the part of Dr. Kellogg, who made several important changes of his original portable outfit. The most important of these are the encasing of the motor to eliminate the danger of a spark exploding the ether, and the development of a silent pump, as the operating-room must be quiet."

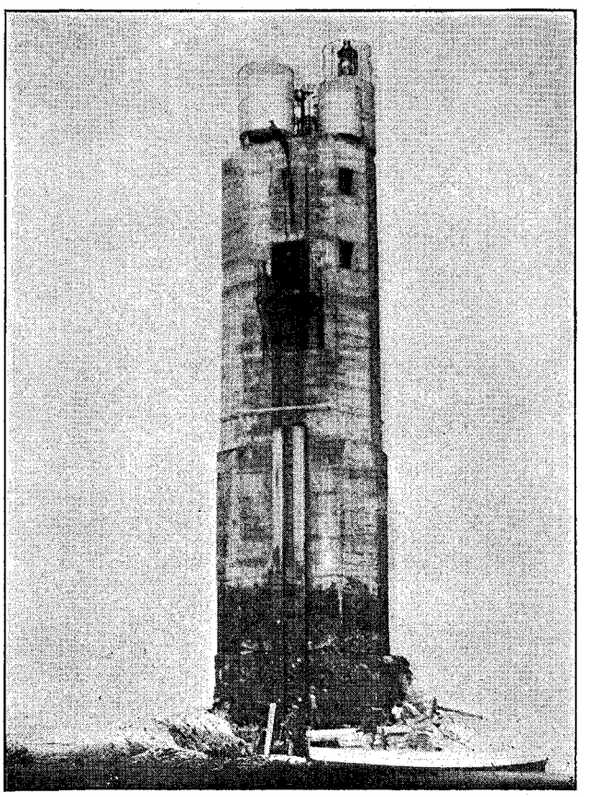
AN OCEAN TELEPHONE STATION

AN OCEANIC TELEPHONE call station on a lighthouse near the island of Guernsey is described in *Telephony* (Chicago) by Edwin O. Catford, who is keeper of the lighthouse and originated the idea. The lighthouse has no resident attendants and stands on a rock that is completely covered when the tide rises, but it has been equipped with a telephone by which pilots can secure connection with the nearest exchange on the mainland. Says Mr. Catford:

"The lighthouse stands on a rock nearly 1¼ miles away from the mainland of Guernsey. It is fitted with a self-acting acetylene light and with a powerful fog-horn. The lighthouse is charted as 'unattended,' the keepers living ashore where the power-house is situated from which the lighthouse machinery is driven by means of a heavily armored submarine cable.

"This cable is now being put to an additional use, to connect with a telephone installed on the platform outside the lighthouse. The platform is seen about half-way up the tower in the illustration.

"By climbing the lighthouse ladder any local pilot can make use of this telephone to call up the keepers ashore, who can then connect through to the exchange system of Guernsey.



By courtesy of "Telephony," Chicago.

THO UNATTENDED, THIS LIGHTHOUSE SERVES AS A TELEPHONE STATION FOR PILOTS.

"Pilots waiting for a vessel will thus be able to communicate with their homes, and so learn if any later news of the expected boat has arrived by telegram.

"Another important use of this ocean telephone will be to obtain news of mail-boats approaching Guernsey from England during fog, when, guided by the fog-signal, they sometimes creep up to within two ships' lengths of the lighthouse. It has thus frequently happened that a mail-boat has been for hours anchored within sight of the lighthouse, while Guernsey was anxiously awaiting news of its whereabouts. With the new telephone any pilot knowing of the arrival of the mail-boat in the vicinity will be expected to immediately telephone the news to the central telephone exchange. In return for this service to be rendered in fog, the pilots will be given the free use of the lighthouse telephone throughout the year.

"The captain of a mail-boat also, if he anticipated a lengthy delay, might send off a boat with one of his officers to report his arrival at Platte Fougère. He could also obtain information as to the state of fog both from the lighthouse-keepers and from the town office of either railway company when, should the little Russel be reported clear, he might find it possible to push forward.

"The chief difficulty in the way of providing the new telephone lies in the fact that only one pair of wires in the cable is available for all purposes, and these wires are already engaged in performing five separate services which must not be interfered with. This difficulty, however, can be surmounted."

TO RAISE LAKE ERIE

THE LEVEL of Lake Erie has been slightly lowered by the loss of the water that has been taken from the Great Lake system by such enterprises as the Chicago Drainage Canal and the power plants at Niagara. It is now proposed that the United States and Canada shall jointly restore the level by building a weir in the Niagara River, under the auspices of the International Waterways Commission. The commission, as stated in *The Engineering Record* (New York, July 5), recommended the construction of such a weir to Congress on June 27 last, through the President:

"The commission stated the value of the proposed work to Lake Erie ports could hardly be estimated, and that it would result in extensive improvements to harbors and docks.

"The cost of the weir and consequent works to avoid damage to property is estimated at $3,500,000. The commission recommended its location at Grill Creek on the American shore and Hog Island on the Canadian, just above Welland River. The dam would raise the level of the Niagara 3 feet for a distance of one and a half miles. The commission suggested the construction of a levee to prevent damage to adjoining property.

"At low water-level the Niagara River at the Buffalo water-works would be raised 1.08 feet and at flood 0.19 foot; the level of Lake Erie would be raised 0.51 foot, at extreme low stage, 0.39 foot at mean, and 0.11 foot at extreme flood stage. The commission reported that the plan would raise the mean level of Lake St. Clair 0.23 foot and that of Lake Huron 0.09 foot.

"The level of the barge canal at Tonawanda, N. Y., would be affected by the change, but the commission suggested the construction of a guard-lock as a remedy for this.

"The commission also reported that the weir would eliminate any injurious effect upon the Lake Erie level of diversion of waters at Niagara Falls for water-power purposes, and would reduce the range of oscillation on Lake Erie 4½ per cent.

"The report pointed out that diversion of water to the Chicago Drainage Canal, to the Erie Canal, and for power-plant purposes at Niagara Falls had considerably reduced the level of Lake Erie."

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LETTERS AND ART

REVIVED ART OF THE PORCELAIN FIGURE

FOR MORE THAN a century the term a "Dresden shepherdess" has suggested the delicate airs and graces, the coquetry and the impracticably pretty garments of ladies of fashion in the eighteenth century—whether in Dresden or in Paris—as embodied in the porcelain figurines, the making of which was one of the most fascinating arts of that day.

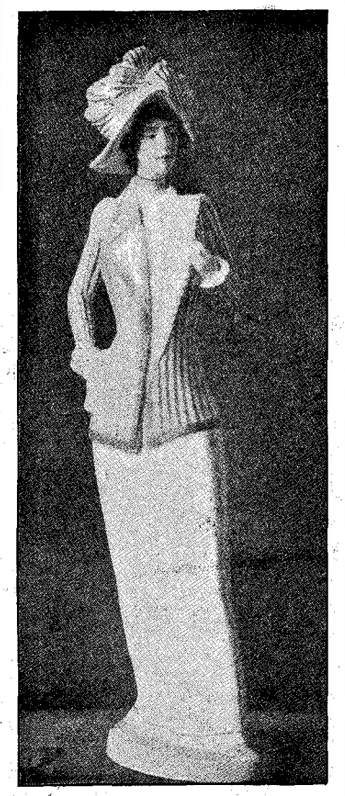
Porcelain is so eminently suitable a material for such use, combining not only plastic availability with durability, and adding thereto the charm of delicate and permanent color, that it seems singular enough that the art should have lapsed into disuse for a hundred years or so during dreary decades of the Victorian era, when the minor plastic arts were represented in the average household by the china dog and the candy apple, or, at best, a depressing Rogers group in plaster.

The reasons for this decadence are discust by Paul Hermann Hartwig in *Ueber Land und Meer* (Stuttgart, Ottavausgabe, Heft 11), in connection with his interesting account of the revival of this art within the present century—a revival informed by the spirit of the twentieth century, however, instead of the eighteenth. We are given therefore the actual and the individual instead of the typical, with exaggerations leaning to the side of caricature rather than to those of idealization and prettification. We read:

"Daintiness, smiling charm, grace of motion, coquetry are the characteristic marks of the porcelain figures of women of 'Old Saxony.' Penciled eyebrows, a touch of red for lips and cheeks, a blue iris with a dark pupil for the eyes, light-colored hair, an exquisite costume—these sufficed to fix imperishably the fascination of the ladies of the rococo period. An adorable little world—very lovely, a bit haughty, a bit sentimental—but a world of puppets without qualities of heart or soul.

"The groups of lovely goddesses, weeping or blissful shepherdesses, huntresses, great ladies of the world of the eighteenth century, attract us by their charm of composition, the magic of their colors, as well as their extraordinary taste and 'feeling' for the material.

"'Everything one wishes can be made with porcelain,' wrote Kaendler, the celebrated master of the Meissen factory belonging to the Court of Saxony, whose creations to-day are valued at twofold and threefold their weight in gold."



A PARISIAN.

A porcelain figurine by Alfred König, to take the place of the eighteenth-century Dresden Shepherdess.

Kaendler and Herold were the two artists, gifted with creative power and enthusiasm, who so successfully made use of the valuable earth discovered by the chemist Boettcher to immortalize their era, and in their time the art of porcelain manufacture reached its zenith in Europe.

The early decay of this delightful craft Mr. Hartwig ascribes to the influence of the French Revolution. The heavy war-clouds that hung over Europe, the immense change in habits of life and habits of thought of multitudes of people, were not favorable to the development of this luxury. Lack of demand inevitably limits supply. Therefore—

"The flower of the rococo perished beneath the edge of the guillotine. People ceased to ask after those piquant, dainty dames who knew how to flirt so tenderly with the gallant cavaliers of their epoch.

"The Emperor himself created his own style, in whose broad, cold magnificence there was no room for the graceful minor arts. At most we find figures of a few cold goddesses valued as decorative adjuncts to several vases and urns; but the woman of the Empire found no master of porcelain to immortalize her slender beauty, in its more revealing than concealing attire.

"Canova and Thorwaldsen did not know the surprizing potentialities of this material. These two, and their pupils, might have stayed the decline of this art."

With this introduction, Mr. Hartwig turns his attention to the brilliant and promising revival of this art, which may be considered to date from the year 1900, when at the Paris Exposition the two great Danish factories, the "Royal Copenhagen" and that of Bing & Groendahl, exhibited some of their wares. He observes:

"After much study and experiment, in which their artists profited by the skill learned from Japanese ceramics with regard to coloring and glazing, new and enchanting possibilities to be obtained from familiar material were perceived in the soft, 'dreamy,' melting and flowing tints, and in the magnificent glazing as hard as glass.

"Copenhagen had introduced the modern woman as a successful rival to the long-triumphant rococo lady."

Mr. Hartwig laments that modern man is a very wretched subject for this art, with his stiff, muscular body and ugly clothes. At best he may be used in the springtime of his youth or bent and twisted into some fantastic caricature. However, the modern artist portrays not beautiful women alone, but individual types characteristic of various ages and stations in life.

"The Royal Copenhagen Porcelain Works has found in Christian Thomsen a sculptor who comprehends the subtlest effects of porcelain. . . . Results no less happy are achieved by the firm of Bing & Groendahl. These statuettes have achieved an extraordinary popularity in Germany also. The markedly naturalistic conception lends convincing life to the figures of women.

"The charming group 'The Heir of the Family' [Der Stammhalter], by Frau Professor Irminger, is one of the loveliest creations from this factory. The young mother trying to draw into her lap a wilful, vigorous baby boy is brimming with smiling bliss. One would not care to see this little work of art carried out in any other material. The peculiar glazing detracts no whit from the modulation of the face in all the charm of its madonna-like loveliness.

"The charming, fresh-colored Danish women—young, self-confident maidens, elegant women of the world, have furnished many models for this new art in porcelain. Lute-players, ladies at the telephone or the typewriter, tennis-players, dancers are often modeled."

Mr. Hartwig confesses that the German factories have found it more difficult to depart from their traditions, the first firm

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to do so being the old-established house of Nymphenburg. They are noted for their figures of animals, but their greatest vogue has come from the designs of the sculptor, Joseph Wackerle.

The famous house of Meissen has finally fallen into line, after long contenting itself with merely copying the masterpieces of Herold and Kaendler. We reproduce one of their best modern pieces, the slender, elegant figure of the "Parisienne" by König. Altho the costume is already passé its distinction is unmistakable. "The type of this little brunette with tender mystery in her piquant features is eloquent of the city of the countless uncrowned queens."

The ancient Royal Berlin Factory has also begun to follow the fashion, under the guidance of H. Hubatsch. Some of this master's designs are the portrait figure of Elsa Laura, Baroness of Wolzogen, playing the lute; a dashing little "Skater," "A Modern Lady in White."

Our illustrations indicate the excellence already attained in this promising new field, tho naturally black and white must fail to give an adequate idea of works where color, texture, sheen, and modeling play so supreme a part.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IRELAND'S BALLADMONGERS

ANYTHING that robs the life of the world of its picturesqueness must be regretted. Even Ireland feels the decline of its ballad-singers—a race who "had their fit audience" a generation or more ago. So the young Irish poet, Padraic Colum, tells us in *T. P.'s Weekly* (London), pointing out that their listeners were "the crowd at the market and fair that was made up of men and women hardly literate, whose lives were touched by political and national excitement." The ballad-singer appeared among them "not as a minstrel, but as the chorus to the drama of daily happenings; he uttered the appropriate lamentations for the emigrants who had gone down in some ship, he gave the proper sentiments to the murderer about to be executed, and the right measure of praise or blame to the undertaking of the statesman." The loss of this class comes about as a result of the progress of culture. Mr. Colum pays an interesting tribute to them before they have quite disappeared:

"The crowd that comes into the country town is now quite literate, and the people read the papers instead of giving heed to the street-song. The ballad-singers have survived their function; the newspaper and the picture-paper have displaced them as recorders and commentators.

"The Irish ballad-singers were born not on the country roads, but on the streets of the capital. Dublin in the eighteenth century had the politics and the public characters that went well into the street-song, and it had also the newspaperless crowd that is the ballad-singer's proper audience. Goldsmith in his Dublin student days wrote ballads for five shillings apiece, and stole out at night to hear them sung in the streets. The remuneration he received was not bad at all—five shillings then was equivalent to our half-guinea, and few papers in present-day Ireland tender so much for a poem. The ballads went from the east westward—that is, from the English-speaking districts to the parts of Ireland that still preserved the Gaelic language and the Gaelic tradition. Among the influences that crossed them the most important was the music of the country. When a ballad-maker with the memory of an old tune in his head made verses on the topics of the day he gave his ballad a characteristic rhythm. Here for example, is a stanza that has the distinctive rhythm that has been preserved by Gaelic music—the rhythm of Gaelic poetry. It is from a street-song made during the Franco-Prussian War:

> On the blood-crimsoned plain the Irish Brigade nobly stood;
> They fought at Orleans till the streams they ran with their blood.
> Far away from their homes in the arms of Death they repose;
> They died for poor France and they fell by the hands of her foes.

"Often, too, the ballad-makers were hedge-schoolmasters who remembered the art of the Gaelic bards, or they were illiterates who had listened to Gaelic poetry being repeated by the roadway or the fireside. They were better acquainted with the Irish than with the English way of making verse, and inevitably and sometimes miraculously they reproduced Gaelic forms. Here are two stanzas from a street-song about men who were transported for 'combination'—the whole of the song is rimed upon a single vowel sound:

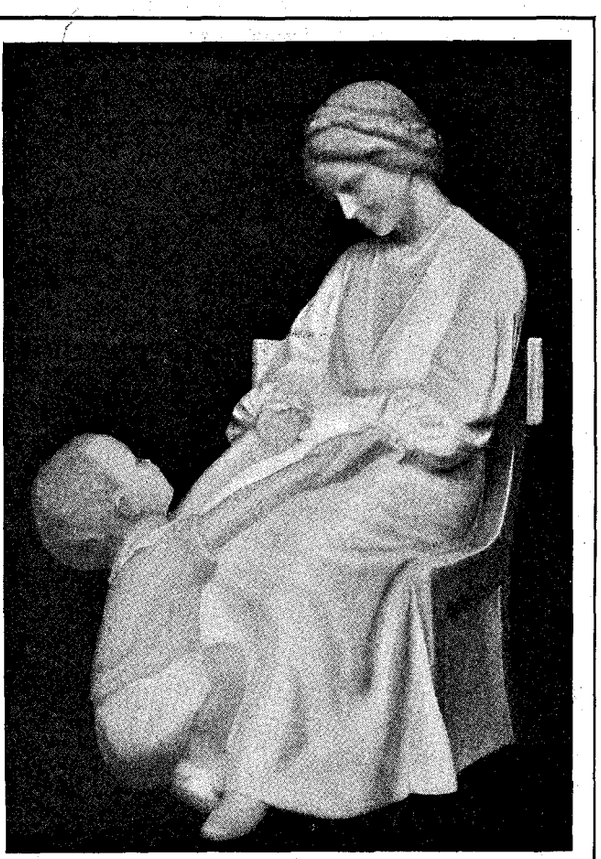
> On a Mon*day* morning *early* as my wandering steps did *lead* (lade) me
> Down by a farmer's *station* and the meadows and green *lawns*,
> I heard great *lamentation* the small birds they were *making*
> Saying, "We'll have no more *engagements* with the Boys of *Mullabaun*."
>
> Squire Jackson he is *raging* for honor and for *favor*,
> He never turned *traitor* nor *betrayed* the Rights of Man,
> But now we are in *danger*, for a vile deceiving *stranger*
> Has ordered transport*ation* for the Boys of *Mullabaun*.

"But in none of these Anglo-Irish street-songs is there anything to match the sheer beauty of the Gaelic folk-poetry. The language their makers used had long departed from the simplicity that is in the original of this snatch of Gaelic song:

> I went last night to the door of her house,
> And I went whispering of my white love;
> It is what her mother said that she was not in it;
> That she was married to the Man of the Glen (Death),
> That she was treasured away in a little board coffin.

As these pieces had to be shouted across the street to a moving crowd, "personal emotion was not greatly needed." Not many of them, says Mr. Colum, in the spirit of critic, are genuine additions to popular song.

"Occasionally one comes on a piece that has the melody and the charm of a Gaelic song, and one remembers half a dozen ballads that are poignant records of a drowning, an abduction, an execution, or some fatal affray at a fair. Translations of popular Gaelic songs have appeared on the broadsheets, but the spirit of the ballads is not Gaelic but Anglo-Irish—'The Night Before Larry Was Stretched' and 'Johnny, I Hardly Knew You' are characteristic. These songs belong to literature



THE HEIR OF THE FAMILY.

By Frau Professor Irminger. One of the porcelain groups that have become extraordinarily popular in Germany.

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because they have some national temper in them—they have the harsh zest in life of people who are below decorum. Think of:

While going the road to sweet Athy,
Huroo! Huroo!
While going the road to sweet Athy,
Huroo, Huroo!
While going the road to sweet Athy,
A stick in my hand and a drop in my eye,
A doleful damsel I heard cry:
Och, Johnny, I hardly knew ye!
With drums and guns, and guns and drums.
The enemy nearly slew ye;
My darling dear, you look so queer,
Och, Johnny, I hardly knew ye!

Where are the legs with which you run?
Huroo! Huroo!
Where are the legs with which you run?
Huroo! Huroo!
Where are the legs with which you run
When you went to carry a gun?
Indeed your dancing days are done!
Och, Johnny, I hardly knew ye!
With drums and guns, and guns and drums,
The enemy nearly slew ye;
My darling dear, you look so queer,
Och, Johnny, I hardly knew ye!

The ballad-singer is still a figure of the country roads of Ireland. Mr. Colum piques our interest in them:

"They are companionable men. Their way of livelihood brings them into pleasant relations with the world and consequently they are more amiable than tramps, tinkers, race-card vendors, or roulette practitioners; they have not taken to the roads because of any artistry in their natures, and consequently they have none of the reticences of men with the gift—pipers, fiddlers, and the like; they are, moreover, genuine idlers, and as such fond of company. Notice a pair meeting—they go down the road chattering together like two young girls. Of what do they speak? Of some one on the quays of Waterford who sells tobacco cheap because he buys it from the sailors; of the new Master who has come to the workhouse, and of the station sergeant who has been shifted; how such a person in such a town died, and what public-house is closed and why, and how such a tinker is dangerous since he got a stroke on the head with a baton. Being more idle than we have the privilege of being, they can talk with infinite zest and endless detail. They hardly allude to the bleakness of the road, to the rheumatics that winter brings, to the unbroken fasts, the casual shelters, and the deaths by the wayside. I once met a ballad-singer who said to me with earnestness, 'If I was to tell you about the miseries of the poor I would keep you for three-quarters of an hour.' But immediately he went on to more amusing topics. He carried a stick which he swung in an airy manner, and his gait was part slouch, part march, and part swagger. The last time I saw him was in a Dublin street where he was engaged in earnest and dignified conversation with a policeman: 'Do you tell me so? First turning on the right? Thank you, constable.' Then he went off swinging his stick, an undersized fellow with frowning brows and a fierce mustache."

BALLAD-SINGERS OF IRELAND.

Jack Yeats's idea of the picturesque balladmongers of Ireland who supply for the common people the place of newspapers. The drawing is reproduced from *A Broodsheet* (Dundrum.)

This class is immortalized in Jack Yeats's drawings.

TAXING ART AND LITERATURE

WHOMEVER the Senate Finance Committee proposes to please by the tax on modern art and books in a foreign language it is not the artists and publishers who respond with any expressions of gratitude. Not only do we see nearly all the newspapers speaking up for the voiceless lovers of art and literature, but two important voices embodying an official authority join in the protest. Mr. George Haven Putnam, president of the American Publishers' Copyright League, writes an open letter to Senator Underwood advising against the imposition of a tariff on books printed in a foreign language, and Mr. Ernest Flagg speaks in the name of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, in opposition to the tariff on art. Mr. Putnam, whose letter appears in *The Publishers' Weekly* (New York) and elsewhere, finds it "difficult to understand why a Congress that has in plan so important a series of measures for lessening the burdens upon our community should decide that it was desirable, or that it was in any way good policy from the commercial or from the political point of view, to reinstitute a tax which constitutes a direct burden on the interests of literature and of higher education." He continues:

"Those of us who are interested in the production and distribution of good literature, and in furthering the educational development of the country, succeeded in making clear to a Republican Protectionist Congress that the duty on books in foreign languages brought no advantage sufficient to offset the serious interference caused by such a tax to the literary and educational interests of the country.

"I am writing on behalf of the American Publishers' Copyright League to make clear to your Honorable Committee that the publishers and the book trade generally consider such a tax unnecessary, undesirable, and inexpedient even on the basis of a protectionist policy, while its enactment would constitute a material inconsistency in the policy announced by the present Congressional majority and the Administration. We look with confidence to your Committee to decline to give favorable consideration to any such suggestion.

"I am myself a printer and a book-manufacturer as well as a publisher, and I am expressing not only my individual judgment and that of my firm, but that of the American publishers generally in the statement that we have no need of any special assistance from the United States Government to maintain the foundations of our business. We are quite prepared to accept and approve a reduction in the duty on books, provided that the duties are lessened *pro rata* on the material required for the manufacture of books."

Omitting the part of his letter which deals with certain details of publishing, we turn to Mr. Flagg's letter sent to the New York *Times*, declaring that the society which he represents believes the Senate amendment "unwise and contrary to the true interests of the country." He enlarges:

"We architects know, through our common daily experience, that this country has sustained and is sustaining great economic

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loss through the failure of the people to understand the true significance of art. To most of them the word is synonymous with luxury, and its products are thought to be fit objects for taxation. They do not seem to comprehend that art means simply the highest form of handiwork, that artistic work is work done in a more beautiful, that is to say, in a more skilful, intelligent, and workmanlike way, and that anything which increases the beauty of the product of labor increases its commercial value.

"It is, of course, a truism that whatever tends to elevate public taste tends to elevate the quality of the workmanship necessary to satisfy that taste, and that as the quality of the product of industry improves, its markets widen and the reward increases; but, unfortunately, some of our legislators act as if unaware of these natural laws.

"Such matters are ordered differently in other places.

"The most enlightened nations of Europe learned long ago that nothing pays better, even from the purely commercial standpoint, than the cultivation of art. France, for instance, reaps an enormous economic return on the money spent in that way. As a result of the enlightened policy, long pursued, by that country toward art, the taste of the people has been so elevated that its effects are generally apparent in French manufactures of all kinds. Thus a world-wide and most profitable market is opened to them, which fact accounts, in no small degree, for the wealth and prosperity of the nation.

"To the unthinking the relationship between the importation of paintings and sculpture into this country and the ordinary products of manufacture may seem remote, but it is far from being so.

"Fortunately, nothing is more contagious than the desire for beautiful things if they can be seen. The man who has fine paintings and statuary seeks harmonious surroundings for them. Thus a market is created for all sorts of artistic handiwork. Moreover, the final destination of most great works of art is the public museum, where they can be viewed, studied, and emulated by all.

TAXING CIVILIZATION.
—Boardman Robinson in the New York *Tribune*.

"In many European countries almost every provincial town has its museum serving as a school of taste and an inspiration to the craftsman.

"The importation of foreign works of art into this country in recent years, tho greatly restricted by the tariff, has already exerted a marked influence on our manufactures. In New York especially, where its effects have been most pronounced, an immense demand has arisen for all sorts of artistic productions. Artistic workers in bronze, iron, marble, faience, glass, textiles, etc., can always find employment here at the highest wages. The city is full of workshops where work of this sort is produced, much of it of a superior quality; but these places can hardly be viewed with pride by the native American, for the skilled hands employed in them are, almost without exception, foreign born. While the imported laborer thus monopolizes this interesting and lucrative field, the American boy must content himself with the drudgery of the shops; he performs the menial tasks which require no superior skill. He has been brought up in an atmosphere devoid of artistic inspiration, has been afforded no opportunity to learn its handiwork, and is, therefore, entirely unable to take a place in the highest ranks of labor."

The New York *Tribune* observes:

"The United States should be glad to increase its supply of sculptures and paintings. It could better afford to give a bonus to the importer of a high-class work of art than to tax him for doing what is really a genuine public service. The House of Representatives should stand out to the end against the Senate's curious obsession of Philistinism."

SHAKESPEARE IN GERMANY

BEFORE IT HAD even a Goethe society, Germany founded its Shakespeare Society, which next year celebrates its fiftieth anniversary. England, who accepted so much of the Stratford memorial from American hands and is laboring so hard now to found a memorial theater in London, ought to blazon the words of Wilhelm Oechelhäuser, chief founder of the German society: "With unclouded joy I look back on the labors I have undertaken to make Shakespeare more widely and deeply known in Germany. To my latest breath these immortal creations will rejoice and warm my heart." The year-book of the "Deutschen Shakespeare-Gesellschaft" furnished the London *Times Literary Supplement* with some facts concerning this society, its organization and present status:

"In 1864 Germany was in the throes of a constitutional crisis, and the Schleswig-Holstein affair was opening up a very dubious vista in German foreign politics. England and the English were by no means in favor then. Most of the eminent men to whom Oechelhäuser appealed for aid refused on various grounds. But at last, on the 300th anniversary of Shakespeare's birthday, April 23, 1864, a band of thirty assembled at Weimar to inaugurate the Society—a small band, but one conspicuous by the luster of distinguished names—Ulrici, Bodenstedt, Leo, Karl Elze, Koberstein, Gottschall, Julius Rodenberg (now editor of the *Deutsche Rundschau*), and Fanny Lewald were among the faithful few. How enviable the condition, even then, of things theatrical in Germany must appear to us when we learn that Dingelstedt signalized the gathering by a series of brilliant performances during the 'Shakespeare Week' of seven of the historical plays! Weimar has ever since remained the meeting-place of the Society, the scene of its pleasant social festivals, and has furnished the site for the finely inspired Shakespeare Memorial statue by Otto Lessing which is one of the more recent achievements of the Shakespeare Society."

The avowed object of the Society contained in the call to the inaugural meeting was:

"To introduce Shakespeare, the greatest poet of Teutonic speech, whom German literature first discovered through Lessing and has taken possession of through Schlegel's translation, to the German people, to whom he has, on the whole, remained hitherto a stranger, while he has only appeared on the German stage in a partial and erratic manner and under the strangest transformations."

Of results we read:

"The greatest achievement of the Society has been its production of an authoritative German edition of Shakespeare with the notes and critical introductions without which half of Shakespeare must remain more or less obscure to modern readers. The famous Schlegel-Tieck translation was wisely made the basis of the undertaking, but was revised throughout, while many of the plays for which Dorothea Tieck and Graf Baudissin were responsible were translated anew. . . . Eight plays were newly translated by Hertzberg, one ('Coriolanus') by Herwegh, and one ('Macbeth') by Leo Alexander Schmidt carried out most of the revisions, leaving Schlegel's incomparable work untouched as far as possible."

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

THE "LATEST AMERICAN RELIGION"

WHETHER Mr. Winston Churchill can repeat the sensation created by Mrs. Humphry Ward with her novel "Robert Elsmere" still remains to be seen. His latest fiction, "The Inside of the Cup," is described by Sir Robertson Nicoll as "a fresh interpretation of Christianity," and he is credited with the creation of "the latest American religion." The book has "nothing of the learning and freshness of 'Robert Elsmere,'" judges the editor of *The British Weekly* (London), "but it is on the same lines, save for one substantial difference." The difference Dr. Nicoll sees is this: "Mrs. Humphry Ward would destroy and reconstruct the Church, but the present social order she loves, altho she admits that it must be fairly worked; Mr. Churchill, on the other hand, is a social revolutionist, and we believe he would describe himself as a Socialist." Dr. Nicoll looks forward to a success for Mr. Churchill's book; many will read it, he thinks, who would not read "the systematic writers." Like *Robert Elsmere* the hero, *John Hodder*, is a clergyman of the Episcopal Church. In *The Advance* (Chicago) we find a detailed presentation of Mr. Churchill's plot, from which we present extracts:

"St. John's is run by a moneyed clique. The chief of this clique is *Eldon Parr*, a financier. He had come to the city a poor boy. He had worked, saved, and fought, and made money. Much of his money he had made illegitimately. Religion to him was not life, it was a chore that he performed on Sunday. He was an arbitrary man who regarded himself as 'the creator and the custodian of American prosperity.' He gave money judiciously and generously to every charity. He was 'the benefactor of an adulatory public.' He was the leading vestryman of St. John's, and the most prominent layman in the diocese. Financially he had made several of his fellow vestrymen. But in doing this, he financially ruined thousands of others. One of these vestrymen is *Nelson Langmaid*, who was a past grand master in the art of advising financiers how to do dishonest things legally. His most notable achievement was making the thieving Consolidated Tractions Company a 'law-proof possibility.' Another of his fellow vestrymen is *Mr. Ferguson*, the proprietor of a department store that pays its saleswomen starvation wages. . . . . .

"*Preston Parr*, the son, is away from home because his father had been too domineering with him. When he had insisted upon marrying a poor girl, his father had bought her off. *Alison Parr*, the daughter, was an individualist. She wanted to make something of herself. Her father never understood her. They quarreled frequently. Finally, she left him and studied in New York and Paris, and became a very successful landscape-gardener.

"During his second year at St. John's, *John Hodder* worked assiduously. He comes to think that perhaps an institutional annex to his church may help him in ministering to the community. *Eldon Parr* promises to build an up-to-date plant. *Mr. Ferguson* promises assistance. *McCrae*, the curate, regards the institutional feature as a compromise. He believes it will minister to the children, but that it will not remove the source of the evil. At a dinner-party *John Hodder* learns how *Eldon Parr* and *Tom Beatty*, the city boss, who had made his pile, were associates in many a vile enterprise. He meets *Alison Parr*. She objects to his giving the Church all authority. She tells him that Christianity is 'incendiary,' and that the 'idea of Brotherhood is nitroglycerin.' It will burn up all the dross and consume all the evil. She insists that doling out charity is not carrying out the principles of Christianity. She makes him see that some of his beliefs are not in accordance with the teachings of Jesus. He experiences a personal awakening. He realizes that his church is 'paralyzed and chained.' He tells his assistant he is going away for the summer. His train starts at five o'clock. At three o'clock he goes in his church and hears *Mrs. Garvin* praying for her boy *Dickey*, who is seriously ill. He takes *Mrs. Garvin* home. He finds *Mr. Garvin* crazed by the loss of his money, and bitter against the Church. He discovers that *Eldon Parr's* scheme to create the Consolidated Tractions Company has financially ruined *Garvin*. He goes next door to request a woman of the streets to cease playing and singing that the sick boy may sleep. She tells him how many of the girls who formerly worked in *Ferguson's* store are now living 'the easiest way.' He learns that this girl is *Kate Marcy*, the young woman whom *Preston Parr* desired to marry. He comes to know *Mr. Bentley*, a former member of St. John's Church. *Mr. Bentley* had lost the larger part of his fortune in one of *Eldon Parr's* thieving schemes, and had invested the rest of it in a kind of social settlement. So interested does *Hodder* become in the *Garvins*, *Kate Marcy*, and *Mr. Bentley's* ameliorating schemes that he forgets about his train. Instead of going away he stays in the city all summer. In the morning he studies the books he had previously hated, and in the afternoon he does social work with *Mr. Bentley*. He frequently meets *Alison Parr*. He does much to modify her individualism, and she does much to spiritualize his religion. During the summer he learns much; he is born again. Intellectually he comes to what he calls 'the extreme Protestant position.' He no longer believes in 'the external and imposed authority of the Church.' The core of his new faith is Paul's idea of redemption by faith. Spiritually he is a new man. He tells *Alison Parr* 'the convictions I formerly held I have lost.' He tells her too of the joy he finds in his new faith. He decides to stay in the Church, and work for its reformation."

Mr. Hodder reads books by "Germans of established reputations" and one by "a professor of the University of Paris." His churchly notions give way under their assaults. He also gains courage to talk with *Eldon Parr:*

"He tells him of *Garvin*, of *Kate Marcy*, and of his suspicions that the Consolidated Tractions was not organized in good faith. *Eldon Parr* replies: 'Business is war; if a man does not exterminate his rivals, they will exterminate him. In other days churches were built and endowed with the spoils of war. To-day churches accept the support and gifts of business men.' *Hodder* can create no sense of guilt in *Eldon Parr*. The following Sunday he preaches a sermon on the text 'Except a man be born again.' After insisting that religion is spiritual, and not ceremonial, he frankly tells the people of his change of belief. He urges that reform begin in the house of God. The church is divided. Some protest, others commend. The vestry meets. *Eldon Parr* is aroused, relentless. His hirelings urge that *Hodder* resign. And when *Hodder* declines to resign, *Parr* withdraws his support from the church.

"*Alison Parr* urges *Hodder* to be loyal to all the truth he knows. *Mr. Bentley* comes back to the church. *Bedloe Hubbell*, the leader of the Municipal Reform League, becomes an active worker in the church. Many curious people, some poor people, attend the church services, and St. John's enters upon its larger and more democratic mission."

Turning back to the English appraiser, we find that Dr. Nicoll agrees with the American novelist that the present social order must go. But—

"What ultimate form a truly Christian society will assume we do not know. Mr. Churchill thinks that the Christian government we are approaching will not recognize property. He says, through his hero: 'The possession of property or of sufficient property to give one individual an advantage over his fellows is inconsistent with Christianity. Hence it will be done away with, but only when another has been emancipated to carry this into effect.' Whether this is so or not we can not tell. If we are not much mistaken, the best Socialist thinkers are hesitating about the formulas of Marx and others. We must be content to go forward by steps, not knowing what shall befall us in the end. Mr. Churchill, we think, might have made clearer the fact that the Church of Christ already is enlightened enough to see clearly that some of the viler practises and hypocrisies exposed in his book are inconsistent with a true Christian pro-

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SARGENT'S "FRIEZE OF THE PROPHETS" REPRODUCED IN A PAGEANT.

To symbolize Old Testament study nineteen young women costumed and posed to represent the wall-painting by John W. Sargent in the Boston Public Library, formed a striking feature of the pageant presented by the Young Women's Christian Associations in the Eastern Student Conference at Silver Bay, Lake George, New York, June 25. As they took their places the chorus sang "How Lovely Are the Messengers That Publish the Gospel of Peace" (from Mendelssohn's "Saint Paul"). While they stood in tableau a surpliced choir bearing Christmas wreaths entered from the right singing "Silent Night," and another on the left burst forth with "Joy to the World."—From *The Christian Advocate* (New York).

fession. He would not, we suppose, propose to turn out of churches without examination all who happen to be rich. He has not denuded himself of his property. No living Socialist that we know of has done so. He considers, then, that the possession of property is compatible with the Christian character, but every kind of possession is not consistent with the Christian character, and we should have been glad to see the line drawn clearer. The problem presented to the churches in America of trust millionaires who give away huge sums is anything but simple."

Dr. Nicoll finds that Mr. Churchill harps too much on the doctrine of the Virgin birth, and that he seems "to think that a distinct step toward Socialism and righteousness in general is taken when that fact is denied."

FOR A PROTESTANT CONFESSIONAL

THE ADOPTION of a modified confessional by Protestant churches which, according to press reports, was recommended by Rev. Charles M. Sheldon at the recent International Christian Endeavor Convention at Los Angeles, is approved by certain other ministers and bids fair to attract the attention of religious editors. Mr. Sheldon, according to his published statement, has for years given two hours of every Sunday "to hearing the tribulations of his congregation," and maintains that he has helped men to get employment and has sometimes reconciled estranged wives and husbands "through the medium of the confessional." One of his colleagues who is said to favor the confessional idea is the Rev. I. E. Bill, a Baptist clergyman of Denver; but he looks on it as "merely part of the minister's duty" which all good ministers have done from the beginning, only he is careful to point out that "we do not undertake to obtain forgiveness for a man's sins." That Protestants in adopting the confessional would seem to be "approaching very closely on the position of Catholicism" is admitted by a writer in the Cincinnati *Western Christian Advocate* (Meth.), who recalls that "the confessional has been one of the targets for the attacks of Protestantism," and adds that it is surely not becoming for a minister of Protestantism "to lower his opposition and commend the adoption of one of the enemies' means of control." Yet he lets us understand in the next breath that use of the confessional idea is only a seeming approach to Catholicism, because the thirst to confess, to confide, is a universal impulse of the troubled human heart, and he considers it rationally from the standpoint of religious psychology:

"The awful secrets which men carry in their lives create a hunger for confession which gnaws out the heart of happiness. They also produce a mental atmosphere of fear, which is inimical to all mental and physical health. They keep all powers of the soul hampered under self-depreciation and self-condemnation. Faith as an expression of optimism, satisfaction, happiness, confidence, assurance, hopefulness, cheerfulness, courage, and determination becomes impossible. Fear and dread make possible the free action of pessimism, dissatisfaction, grief, anxiety, despondency, hatred, worry, moroseness, anger, and vacillation. The soul life is lost in anarchy, while the physical appetites, passions, and lusts reduce it to the lowest level of earthly existence. Then it is driven by Remorse into the dark recesses of secrecy, and Dread watches the door lest discovery bring the sins of the life into the knowledge of men. With a delicate timidity the soul seeks opportunity for confession. This seems its only relief. Intuition teaches the process of unburdening and drives to confession. There is no relief from the rancor, darkness, bitterness, dread, and scourgings of conscience but through this process."

In literature he cites "The Scarlet Letter" and "The Marble Faun" as providing examples of the poisonous work of the hidden sin in the human soul, which instances are duplicated in the researches of psychologists of to-day, and he tells us that the only relief is found "in forcing a confession by hunting down the sin." Moreover, he asserts that "all forms of faith-healing are based upon this principle, that sin secreted works like a cancer on the soul, affecting both body and mind, and requiring for treatment inward acknowledgment and outward confession," and he presents this picture of the life about us:

"In this age of highly developed mentality man is found struggling, on the one hand, to hide his sin, and on the other to confess it. In the conflict he is driven by pitiless forces, which play upon him at the expense of mind and nerve. Men of experience tell us that the most appalling condition exists in the mental world; that if we could see the multitudes groaning under the sense of a shameful secret it would startle us. This accounts for the increasing number of public confessions being made on the part of men who have gone wrong in political, commercial, religious, and industrial life. They are driven to confession."

The Scriptures, too, we read, teach man that relief from sin is found in confession, and having quoted several passages on this point, he declares finally that:

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"The Church which has a sound psychology on the human demand for liberation from secret sins will serve the Kingdom of Christ best. In the old days of the class meeting confessions were made to the relief of the soul, and sweeping revivals brought hundreds into the light of Christ by a public acknowledgment of their wrong-doing. Now the class meeting has gone, and the revival fails to reach the multitudes of men. How will the Church readjust herself to the new conditions? Not with a confessional established under ecclesiastical control, but with some form that will give men opportunity to confess their sins. A Protestant confessional would be a pastoral clinic which drew men to it because of their need, and which wins and holds their confidence because of the service rendered. Let us encourage and facilitate confession. It is good for the soul."

The Catholic Standard and Times (New York) looks unfavorably on this and other movements toward establishing a Protestant confessional, because they "are the outcome of emotion and do not originate in the doctrine or practise of any of the separated denominations." Speaking of Dr. Sheldon's "modified confession" it asks:

"Why modified? There is no such thing as modified sin or modified pardon for sin. The 'power of the keys' is unconditional. Christ came to save sinners, but they must cooperate with Him in the work of redemption. They must do penance and resolve to sin no more—abandon once for all the ways of evil, for there is no half-way house on the road to salvation. Excellent as are the motives which animate Dr. Sheldon and other confessional-inclined ministers in favoring the practise, we can not help thinking that the salve they offer to 'the mind diseased' is of the sort which the Anglo-Saxons called 'wanhope'—a delusive cheat, like that deception which 'gives the word of promise to the ear, to break it to the hope.' Honest Protestant ministers, while believing that it is part of their duty to indulge their flocks in the desire to confess their transgressions, acknowledge the inutility of the proceeding."

THE COLLEGE MAN NO SKEPTIC

THOSE WHO LOOK upon our colleges as "hotbeds of religious doubt," or who feel regretfully that the entrance upon a college career, for a young man or woman, means the beginning of the loss of religious faith, are addrest thoughtfully and reassuringly by Prof. Gerald Birney Smith in the July *Biblical World* (Chicago). He calls to mind parents and pastors that warn their charges against the "skeptical" influences of a college course and of the many earnest people who believe that the investigations of modern scholarship tend "to undermine the Christian faith." He admits even that the "wider vision" of a college education is often "not carried on into the realm of religious faith," offering in part explanation that "if one's religious ideals do not enlarge as one's conceptions of reality grow, one's education is sure to outgrow the limits of a simpler faith." Nor does he attempt to deny the "religious shipwreck" of many college graduates, which, however, he attributes to their "neglect of religious culture" rather than to the results of scholarship. Still the writer is bound to confess that to be honest a student may be compelled to modify or even to abandon "beliefs which he has considered indispensable to religious faith"; but, he adds, there is another side to the question—

"If scholarship is compelling modifications of certain doctrines, it is also true that scholarship is making its positive contribution toward a better understanding of the nature of religion and is thus making possible a scientific justification of religious faith. . . . A century ago the incompatibility between traditional beliefs and rational science seemed to be so great that it was common for college students to withdraw entirely from profest Christian allegiance. To-day, however, it is no longer necessary for one to choose between intellectual honesty and adherence to organized Christianity."

The new epoch in our understanding of the nature of religion, we are reminded, dates from the end of the eighteenth century, when the principle "that religions have a historical growth and development like other human institutions" began to spread over the world out of Germany, while the resultant studies of nineteenth-century scholars enable us to do what men a century ago could not do, namely, "tell what religion actually is." This study of religion in the concrete removes the dilemma which seemed to confront thinking men a century ago, because—

"We know to-day that there is no one exclusive form of religion. Instead, we have the most astonishing variety of belief and practise. A man may find himself out of sympathy with a certain form of religion and yet be quite in harmony with a different type. The inability to accept the faith of one's father does not necessarily mean that one is less religious than one's father. One may simply be expressing his religion in a different way. Even the faith of one's father is likely to change during his lifetime. The theologies which are being written to-day in Christendom are very different from those which were being written even twenty-five years ago."

Nevertheless, if we do see "signs of the disintegration of the theology of our fathers," we are assured, they do not mean "the passing of religion itself," for whose satisfactions there is an insatiable longing in the heart of man. Nor does the scholar expect the passing of religion, for his only question is "as to the form which religion will take in the future," and we read:

"If modern scholarship makes imperative certain changes of belief, it also makes clear that such changes are to be expected in any living religion. Only the dead religions preserve ritual and creed immutable. Once make it clear to a college student that changes are necessary whenever a religious faith encounters changed problems, and it is possible to appeal to him to take an active part in the formulation of vital ways in which religion may have a wider field of activity."

In this connection, and as one of the most interesting developments of recent years, the writer signalizes the increasing number of scientific books and articles which "with utmost seriousness endeavor to make clearer the real nature of religion," and, he tells us, it is easy to see the practical outcome of this scientific attitude:

"If it is a disgrace for a college man to be indifferent to art or literature or politics, it is no less of a discredit to his education if he is unacquainted with the vital aspects of religion. So long as religion and science were set in opposition to each other, it was possible to plead scientific honesty as an excuse for neglecting religion. But if, as is so widely recognized to-day, scholarship itself affirms the validity of the religious quest, and at the same time removes the false ideas of immutability which dogmatism has too long imposed upon us, the way is open for a direct summons to every educated man to play an active part in the religious life of to-day. We may, indeed, grant that it is harder to think through the implications of religious faith to-day than it used to be; that it is vastly more difficult to define God in relation to our modern universe than it was to think of him as the creator of the limited geocentric world; that the function and validity of prayer and worship are not so easily stated as in the days when men believed that the natural order could be disturbed by divine interventions. We may recognize these and a thousand other difficulties. But are we absolved from concern about religion just because it is a difficult subject? It would indeed be a damning verdict if it should be established that educated men abandon religion primarily because there are serious difficulties to be met. But such a verdict is most unlikely. Quietly but persistently college men everywhere are responding to the call for volunteers in the pressing work of theological reconstruction and in the practical adaptation of religion to our modern social needs. The time has come when the scientific spirit and the religious quest can walk hand in hand. The result may mean significant changes in our ways of thinking and acting; but it will mean new vigor and wider influence for the cause of religion."

The statement made in our issue of July 5 that Commissioner Booth-Tucker "is the first and only American citizen, as well as the first clergyman" to be invested with the decoration Kaiser-I-Hind, conferred in "recognition of the services rendered by him in the interests of charity, public morals, and humanity in general in India," needs correction. Our sources of information appear to have been defective since we learn that the decoration has at various times been conferred on at least four others—Rev. Robert A. Hume, a missionary under the American Board, Dr. Wanless of Miraj, India, the Rev. J. C. R. Ewing of Lahore, and Dr. Anna S. Kugler of the Lutheran Medical Mission at Guntur. To these and to any possible others we make our apologies.

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

THADDEUS STEVENS'S PLACE IN CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION HISTORY*

Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by
WILLIAM A. DUNNING

PUBLIC men who are worthy of a biography may be grouped into two classes, the epoch-making and the epoch-made. Thaddeus Stevens was an epoch-made statesman. In times and circumstances such as we are wont in these days to call normal—when peaceful and orderly progress is the prevailing condition, he could never have won distinction. He lived through seventy years of such times without achieving any reputation beyond that of a second- or third-rate politician. The remaining six years of his life fell amid the storm and stress of the Civil War and the Reconstruction, and in this brief period of congenial turbulence he qualified, as Professor Woodburn and others believe, for the rank of statesman.

It is not likely that any fuller or better life of Stevens will be written than that which lies before us. The author's modest disclaimer to the contrary notwithstanding, he has given all that the achievements of his subject will warrant. Only seven of his twenty-three chapters deal with the life of Stevens prior to the crisis of Secession. If any fault is to be found with this apportionment of attention, it is that the lesser part is still too large.

Stevens was a good example of that class of our antebellum population in which the prevailing commonplace materialism received some mixture of the intellectual outlook. I refer to the college-bred country lawyer. In Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Stevens practised his profession with a degree of success that brought him a competency and some measure of local reputation. He was from early life keenly interested in politics. The course of his party affiliations was the same as that of Seward—Federalist, Antimason, Whig, Republican. In the Antimasonic movement of the early thirties he first displayed effectively those qualities that characterized his public career to the end—the qualities, that is, of an intense, bitter, and unscrupulous partizan. The politics of Pennsylvania was never, from the time of Benjamin Franklin to that of Matthew Stanley Quay, distinguished for methods that were obtrusively ladylike. Stevens became a power in the politics of Pennsylvania, and that, too, when Simon Cameron was in his prime; to the initiated no more need be said in demonstration of Stevens's efficiency. His most spectacular performance as a Whig was probably his leadership in the so-called Buckshot War in the winter of 1838–39. He failed on this occasion to lead his party to victory, and thereafter he was largely out of politics till the end of the forties, when the Mexican War brought to the front the slavery question and the sectionalization of the Union.

Stevens's antipathy to slavery was apparently congenital. It never availed, however, to break his allegiance to his party. He remained a Whig so long as there was a Whig party. But whenever the sectional line on any particular issue obscured for a time the strictly party division, Stevens stood out as a fierce protagonist of the North. He spared nothing of the bitter and ruthless power that always distinguished him in debate to sting and taunt and madden the Southerners. He was conspicuous among the group of fanatical Northern extremists whose diatribes combined with those of Toombs, Yancey, Rhett, and that ilk of the South to make the maintenance of the Union impossible. The name with which Stevens is most often associated in the histories of the times is that of Charles Sumner. Yet there was the widest difference between the two men in the general position assigned by their contemporaries. No Southerner would ever have thought of resorting to the bludgeon as an instrument of retort upon Stevens. His strictures upon the South and its system were no less severe than those of Sumner, but there was about him no such air of insufferable superiority as that with which the Massachusetts statesman was always surrounded. The record of Stevens created inevitably the impression that he was a politician playing the game, and playing it with great ability. The Southerners could appreciate that, even when they were smarting under his clever and effective methods. But Sumner's more or less unconscious assumption that he was the delegate of Omnipotence to denounce the sins of the tainted creatures of the South produced quite another effect.

It is only proper to say that the above judgment as to Stevens is not that of Dr. Woodburn. The biographer writes from the point of view of the ardent abolitionist, satisfied that the principles and ends of Stevens concerning the slave-owners were absolutely right, whatever exception might be taken at times to his methods and means. Dr. Woodburn's sympathy with the ideas of his subject extends also to the questions of the conduct of the war and of the reconstruction. He believes that the drastic procedures for which Stevens contended during the four years of fighting were wise and lawful; that the efforts of Lincoln to maintain a nominal respect for the constitution betokened unintelligent squeamishness; that the policy of reconstruction advocated and in a measure secured by Stevens was the only policy that was founded on eternal truth and righteousness.

There are doubtless other students of war-time history that agree with Dr. Woodburn in his judgment on these points, tho the trend of well-informed opinion is rather the other way. On another feature of Stevens's policy the biographer's enthusiasm in defense will find fewer admirers and will give to most of his readers a genuine shock of surprize. Stevens, as chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means during the war, was a radical and uncompromising promoter of the resort to greenbacks. He has generally been charged with the responsibility for the evils that flowed from this policy. Dr. Woodburn takes up the cudgels for Stevens with spirit and information, and readily enough shows that the system actually adopted was not the system that Stevens advocated. Beyond that, however, the biographer proceeds to affirm the intrinsic soundness of the Greenback idea as to the currency, and places himself with Stevens upon the platform that was adorned during the war by Eleazar Lord, and long afterward by Peter Cooper. Capitalists, millionaires, Wall Street operators, and other like dangerous classes receive from Dr. Woodburn the scant courtesy that was common when Solon Chase and James B. Weaver were names to conjure with, and the magnified scorn of inverted commas is freely directed against the "financial experts," "theoretical economists," and "practical financiers" who have failed to accept the ideas of Stevens and the later Greenbackers as to the currency. All this is very interesting in the year of our Lord 1913.

One matter in connection with Stevens Dr. Woodburn will be admitted by the reader to have very well cleared up. The Pennsylvanian has often been referred to by his admirers as the Old Commoner. Just why this designation was employed is not at first sight wholly clear. In the present biography it is made to appear that the essence of the matter was his innate sympathy for the common man—for the downtrodden, the opprest, and the unfortunate. He was antimasonic because the secret fraternity embodied opportunity for the exploitation of the many by the happy few who were admitted to its bonds; he was antislavery because the slaves suffered at the hands of the masters; he was antigold because coin was the money of the rich and the instrument by which they oppress the masses. This explanation does not, of course, explain everything. It does not tell us, for example, why he was a Whig, when the Whigs stood notoriously for whatever of aristocracy the United States could boast in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Nevertheless, Dr. Woodburn's explanation is as good a one as can fairly be expected. Those who are not satisfied with it must solace themselves with the reflection that human nature, even in a Pennsylvania politician, is a very complex affair.

* **The Life of Thaddeus Stevens. By James Albert Woodburn,** Ph.D., LL.D. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co. 1913. 620 pp.

MR. HARRISON'S "V. V.'S EYES"

Harrison, Henry Sydnor. "V. V.'s Eyes." Pp. 509. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.35 net.

Since "Queed" appeared to herald a new and original writer, the public has been looking curiously for a second book from this author's pen, wondering if "lightning would strike twice in the same spot." The new story proves that we are not to be disappointed in our faith in Mr. Harrison.

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While we are apt to say tritely enough that "there is nothing new under the sun," these two books rather contradict the statement, for in both of them there is something new, either in the spirit or treatment, of the subject; something electrifies the reader and makes him feel that he is considering a new subject, or viewing an old one in a new light.

"V. V.'s Eyes," in some ways, is not as unusual as "Queed," but it contains the portrayal of a character that is compelling and convincing—not from any great results attained or reforms carried out, but through the permeating influence of this character belief in the good of humanity and his healthy giving of himself to ideals and to those who need him, even to the point of renunciation and deprivation. "V. V." preached to men "just by being better than they." At the end of his fight for a universal uplift the hero says, "It's all good. . . . Everybody's good. . . . Why, I've known it all the time."

In a city not far from New York, two houses are described as having "a 'great Gulf' between." Dabney House in the heart of the slums, old and decayed, and the House of Heth, where dwelt the master of "The Works," or the cheroot-factory, which was under arraignment for maintaining conditions unsanitary and dangerous to life.

In Dabney House lives V. Vivian, M.D., a lame young enthusiast who gives himself and all he has freely to the needy about him, using John the Baptist as his model, in working to free the rich from the restrictions of their wealth and the poor from the fetters of poverty. He aims to establish a common meeting-place where the two shall cancel out and where "reality will touch hands with the poet's ideal" and every one can be happy and free.

In the House of Heth we have the contrast which this author uses so often and with such telling results; there is the contrast of locality, external appearances, inhabitants, and spirit. We have the wealthy owner and his wife, also a young and beautiful daughter, Carlisle, who knows "The Works" only vaguely as the productive source of her income and opportunities, and who has been molded by an ambitious and heartless mother into an unconsciously selfish girl, stifling her better impulses and not averse to manipulating fate in a determined pursuit of a desirable catch."

There are connecting links between the two houses—protégés of the young medico and relatives of the Heths, "Hen" and "Chas," but the main theme is the evolution of Carlisle from a thoughtless, selfish girl into a vivid, thoughtful, loving woman. The author's skill is shown in his power to portray that transition gradually and naturally. In the accomplishment of this transition there are some tragic and dramatic moments, particularly in the case of Jack Dalhousie, who had for one summer been devoted to Carlisle and, when discarded, had allowed his dissipation full rein. In a state of intoxication, he tries to have an interview with his lost love. Circumstances arise which give him the appearance of having left her without help when her boat was upset. Jack is disinherited on account of the disgrace. V. V. tries to persuade Miss Heth to tell the world that Jack did not know of her plight; but, utterly self-centered and fearing that her match with Hugo Canning would be interfered with, she prefers to keep silent. Nor does her conscience give her one pang until she hears the lame stranger murmur: "All that beauty without, and nothing at all within. So lovely to the eye and empty where the heart should be. . . . God pity you, poor little thing! . . ." From that time Carlisle fights against the influence which she feels the young slum doctor has over her, and whom she hates as the writer of articles against her father and "The Works."

V. V.'s eyes were not beautiful, but wistful, compassionate, shining, and trustful; he was possest of a very small income, just enough barely to pay expenses, and yet when his uncle died leaving him forty thousand dollars, he used it only as a fund with which to help others. There were some who said his lameness made it easier for him to lead an unusual life, but he seemed as unconscious of that as of every other limitation or difficulty. He just reached out in his love for humanity, trying to help in every way and believing the best even of his enemies and imputing to them laudable motives. His shining look, "his hopefulness incurable," affected every one, and while he was a lame slum doctor in a worn-out suit, yet he stood above others in some subtle and mysterious way.

The book makes a plea for improved factory laws and child-labor legislation, the improvement and uplift of women, but all these subjects are approached in the natural development of an engrossing love story. The arguments are scarcely recognized as such, they are so essentially a part of the growth of the story. The far-reaching influence of personality is beautifully illustrated,—with a pathetic but satisfactory conclusion. The futility of isolated effort and self-sacrifice is clearly indicated in an answer given to the query "would it work out?"—*i.e.*, "Not as long as men will try it only once every two thousand years. He (V. V.) believed in miracles, and so they were always happening to him.

Mr. Harrison's style is clear and stimulating; there are no hackneyed expressions, and he seems to choose the language which brings out his ideas most vividly and pointedly. Whether he deals with theories, practical philosophy, sentimental enthusiasm, or sordid details of actual existence, it is a gripping, intensely human, thrilling, and engrossing tale; a story in every way worth while.

THE WAR FOR TRIPOLI

McCullagh, Francis. Italy's War for a Desert. 8vo, pp. 410. Chicago: F. G. Browne & Co. $2.75.

Mr. McCullagh is one of the most brilliant and certainly the most trenchant of newspaper war correspondents, and he has the courage of his convictions concerning the way in which the Italians conducted their African campaign. He does not spare the successors of Scipio's legions, whom he accuses of wanton cruelty and cold-blooded slaughter. The publishers of the book deem it necessary to say that they "are not necessarily committed to the views on the war exprest by the author." They add: "Some photographs of the Oasis Repression taken by Mr. McCullagh and submitted to us have been found unsuitable for publication in a work intended for general circulation." Horace says that the eye obtains a more vivid impression than the ear, but Mr. McCullagh's description of the horrors of the "Repression" needs no pictures to intensify its frightfulness. In fact, the contents of his book, familiar as they must be to readers of the London papers of which he was correspondent, are full of raking criticism and vivid description. The author goes into all the diplomatic preliminaries of the struggle, and gives the details of slaughter and destruction with all the dash and color of a practised hand. But the Italians tried to repress all communications from the front, and Mr. McCullagh thus gives his impressions of those who at the best had merely conquered a desert:

"Italy is the militant suffragette of the nations. She breaks diplomatic, international, hygienic, and strategical laws as Miss Christabel Pankhurst breaks windows, and then she raises an ear-splitting, hysterical yell if anybody ventures to criticize her, even if any friend and accomplice attempts to tell her how to do it. She goes cruising in the Ægean exactly as Mrs. Pankhurst goes cruising in the Strand with her hammer."

This paragraph will give a key to the tone of the book, which is attractive and interesting because it represents the impressions of a man who is honest and sincere, but who sums up his position in words which we take as final: "I may seem in the following narrative to be anti-Italian and pro-Turk, but I believe that, on the whole, I am fairly impartial."

THE TURKS' RETREAT FROM EUROPE

Baker, B. Granville. The Passing of the Turkish Empire in Europe. 8vo, pp. 335. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.50 net.

Captain Baker is one of the English alarmists who deplore the alleged inefficiency of the English Army and predict an Armageddon in which the Teuton and the Slav are to contend for the mastery, with the Balkans as a battle-field. The Turkish Empire in Europe is to be swept away in order that these two mighty forces may have fair play in the ring, for he asks:

"Does it not seem as if the Balkan Kingdom and the Porte were but the prelude, but a vanguard action to clear the Turk out of Europe, and to make room for the Titanic conflict impending between the Slav and Teuton peoples? When they meet, what then? Consider the enormous highly organized strength available among the possible combatants—Germany's millions, Austria's vast resources! Are those who live on the flanks of the impending movement prepared to hold their own? Outside the ring surrounding Slavs and Teutons, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Italy are the confines of a vast empire. What is Great Britain, the vast empire encircling the moving forces from west to east, doing toward her own safety?"

But besides being what Homer calls "a prophet of ill," Captain Baker is a clever and delightful writer, as he is a well informed historian. His book is an account of his journey from London to Germany and through Austria to Rumania, thence across the Balkans to Constantinople. He stops, as it were, at each principal place to give us its history from the days of the Latin conquest when Trajan settled his legions in Dacia. A sketch of the Turkish conquest and occupation follows. There are abundant illustrations in line and half-tone as well as water-color sketches. Those who are watching the war and wish to see its various local points well described by an eye-witness, and at the same time to learn

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 254)

the history of Balkan vicissitudes, will hail this work as a long-desired source of accurate information, as well as a fund of charming and attractive reading.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Reed, Thomas E., M.D. Sex: Its Origin and Determination. A Study of the Metabolic Cycle and Its Influence in the Origin and Determination of Sex, the Course of Acute Disease, Parturition, etc. 8vo, pp. 313. New York: The Rebman Company. 1913. $3 net.

To an observer of men and their ways anywise philosophically inclined, the civilized portion of mankind is rapidly redistributing itself into the scientific and the non-scientific classes. Now, science is the most recent, and probably the highest, manifestation of the human mind. It is, indeed, a measure of the evolution of consciousness. As such it divides sharply among all possible manifestations of the human spirit, and discovers, in all professions and occupations whatsoever, those who can appreciate its facts, employ its technic, and follow its conclusions. At the present time, comparatively few minds can appropriate the facts and technic of science. The great majority are non-scientific, and will long remain so. Yet it can not be doubted that the future of the human race belongs to the minds that can utilize this great agency of the intellect and heart, and can get their lives oriented to its revelations of truth.

All this is pertinent to any mention of the book before us. What but a scientific mind can comprehend the significance of the problem of the origin and determination of sex, or can feel any interest in a thing so remote from popular concern? Is it not enough to court, marry, and, perchance, beget children, after the manner of previous generations? And yet here is a book that reflects the scientific spirit of the age, that tries to draw aside the curtains that veil one of the greatest of earth's mysteries, and that makes understandable and readable, to the mind scientifically oriented at least, a most interesting and vital body of facts and inferences. In the language of the author, it attempts "a coordination and synthesis of certain large groups of facts as follows:

"The nature of life, reproduction, and sex.

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"The nature and origin of twins, particularly of conjoined twins.

"The primitive alternating and metabolic nature of sex.

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(*Continued on page* 258)

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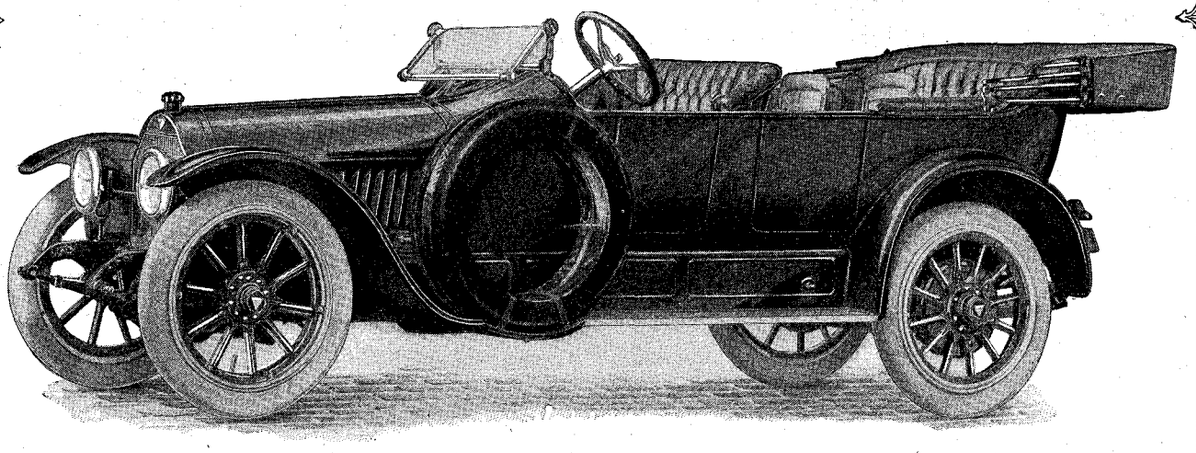

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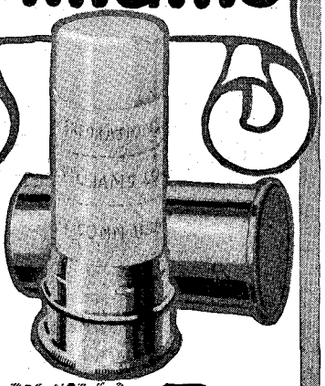

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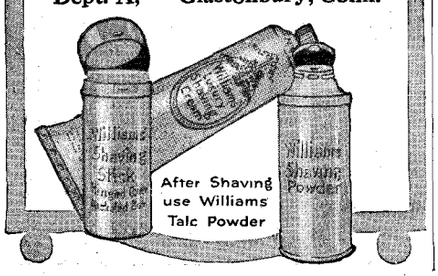


REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 256*)

tion, known in biological science as "anabolic" and "catabolic" stages, that accounts for the phenomena of sex, as well as for most of the other related phenomena of life. That is to say, if a child is begotten within those hours of the lunar day when the maternal cells are in their catabolic stage, a male offspring will result; if within the hours when the maternal cells are in their anabolic stage, a female offspring will result. Since the respective stages of catabolism and anabolism may be known by the tidal phenomena of the earth's area where the mother lives, the determination of sex is a simple matter.

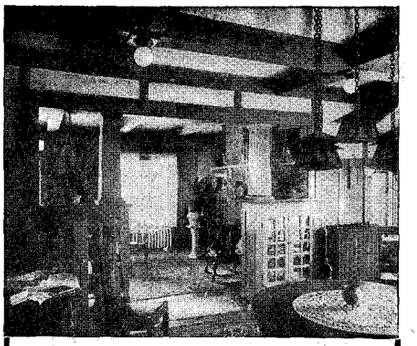
This theory, almost amusingly simple as here so briefly sketched, is supported by a vast array of generally accepted facts and inferences of science, as well as by the author's observations during forty years of obstetrical experience. Along with other data derived from the latter, the statistics of 149 births are plotted by the author, which support in a striking manner the contention of the book.

Isaacson, Edward. The New Morality. An Interpretation of Present Social and Economic Forces and Tendencies. Cloth, pp. xvi-203. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.25 net.

One who looks to this book for either ethical theory or ethical inspiration will be disappointed. It is a sociological treatise more accurately named in its English edition, "The Malthusian Limit: A Theory of a Possible Static Condition for the Human Race." The author endeavors, in as practical way as is possible in a speculative essay, to face the problem of human society when it has reached the limit of the world's capacity to produce food, and must become economically static. Says he: "I have no desire to initiate any propaganda in favor of the establishment of a system of society different from the present one; I have simply taken up what seems to be an actual tendency in the normal course of evolution and thought it out to the logical extreme. It has thrown much light for me on many of the puzzling questions of the day, and I hope it may do the same for others." The most interesting suggestion is that of a non-reproductive "surplus class," but one instinctively hopes some other solution may be found—and there is even now time enough to look for it.

Adams, H. S. Flower Gardening. Pp. 246. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $1.25.

Every book that appears in the springtime on garden-making, has some individual ideas and novel method to exploit, but most are attractive and instructive. The present manual is comprehensive as well as entertaining. After a critical consideration of the Italian, French, English, and Japanese type of garden, the writer proceeds to take up the technical necessities, as well as the beauties, that have to be considered in garden-building. Beautiful illustrations help to make the ideas understandable. We find ourselves reading dry facts about the care of bulbs, borders, and perennials, with as much enthusiasm as the more esthetic details of flower culture for decorative purposes. Complete lists of desirable plants and their best location are given and other details valuable to the amateur gardener.



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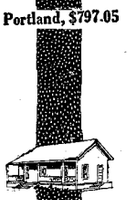

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CURRENT POETRY

CLASSIFICATION has not the important place in literature that it has in the exact sciences. Lack of understanding of this fact has caused many errors in popular text-books dealing with the history of English letters. It is difficult to label a really great writer "romanticist," "classicist," or "realist." The effort of overconscientious college professors to do so has confused many students. Real genius is strongly individual; it does not belong to groups. Even such general classifications as "poet" and "prose-writer" may not always be made with certainty. For instance, is Mr. Rudyard Kipling primarily a writer of verse or of prose? How may "Plain Tales from the Hills" be compared with "Barrack Room Ballads"? Mr. Kipling himself would probably prefer the title of poet. Writers as a rule look with more affection on their verse than on their prose. According to Mr. Arthur Symons, the late Ernest Dowson was the exception that proved this rule. It is perhaps unfair to give a limiting title to any writer who has made important contributions to the world's literature of both sorts. But if it be considered necessary to classify such a writer, surely "poet" is the safer term, for in its ancient sense of "creator" or "maker" it did not exclude the writing of prose.

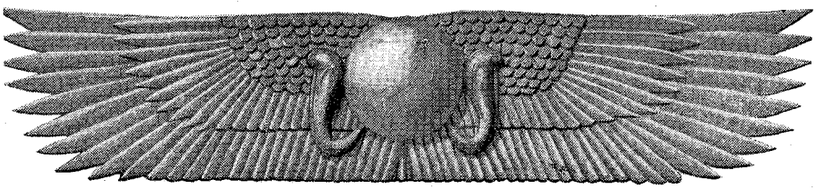
Altho Mr. Maurice Hewlett is known chiefly by his novels and short stories, he is essentially a poet. His prose is a poet's prose, fanciful, richly colored, and full of conceits. Accordingly his excursions into rime do not cause readers the same surprize as those of, say, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. His verse is for the most part not greatly dissimilar to his prose; it has usually that archaic charm which characterizes "The Queen's Quair" and the "Little Novels of Italy." From *The Westminster Gazette* we take the following interesting but scarcely typical specimen of his poetry. It is a skilfully turned compliment; good criticism as well as good poetry.

To the Poet Laureate

BY MAURICE HEWLETT

Not clamor nor the buzzing of the crowd,
Bridges, beset the lonely way you took:
The mountain path, the laurel-shelter'd nook,
The upland peak earth-hidden in a cloud,
The skyey places—here your spirit proud
Could meet its peers, the lowland rout forsook;
Here were your palimpsest and singing-book,
Here scope and silence, singing-robe and shroud.
Let England learn of thee her ancient way
Long time forgot: the glory of the swift
Is swiftness, not acclaim, and to the strong
The joy of battle battle's meed. Thy song
Will call no clearer, nor less surely lift
Our hearts to Beauty for thy crown of bay.

What has become of the disciples of Swinburne? At the time of his death there were many young poets who had learned from him the use of long sweeping rhythms and feminine rimes, but most of them have now forsaken their ancient master. His influence has not wholly disappeared, however; here is a poem from *The Poetry Review* to prove it. Mr. Waddington is a Canadian writer whose work we would gladly see in American periodicals. The



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lines which we quote show his feeling for the musical and picturesque values of words; they show, too, the occasional obscurity which is almost his only fault.

Flight

BY JOHN F. WADDINGTON

A heath of heather and broom in blossom,
  A white and a windy sky above,
And thou—with thy panting heart and bosom
  Filled with the laughter of life and love.
A yellow, grass-grown, and uneven highway
  That rises and topples the cloud-swept hill,
And neither points thy way, beloved, nor my way,
  But onward and upward and heavenward still.

Then we with our lifted and wind-stung faces
  Alight and aglow with the joy and mirth
Of the moving and music-filled, sun-wide spaces,
  And the glad, mad passion of animate Earth.
My spirit unchained, clear and unregretful,
  In tune with the bodiless winds of the sea—
And thine, O Beloved, divinely forgetful
  Of all in the world save thyself and me.

Blue rents in the white, stretched cloud pavilions;
  Sharp shafts of sunlight on lake and leas;
The shouts of the spirited wind's postilions,
  And the echoing laugh of the arm-tossed trees:
Blue shadows and purple, and sun-warmed streamers
  Of light in the dancing of blade and flower—
And we—with the passion of age-long dreamers
  Aflame with the birth of our new-found power.

Thou, light and lissom and rosy-tinted,
  A spirit of heather and broom and May—
A dream-gift, golden, molded and minted
  Of the thought that has drawn me to thee this day;
And I, in the strength of the wind's wild sweeping
  That circles me round as I leap and run,
Shall gather thee up in my arms, and, leaping,
  Race up with the clouds to the courts of the sun.

For the heart is happy when love doth fire it,
  And free when the spirit is clean and clear;
For flight must come to the souls that desire it,
  Since wings are borne to the free from fear.
Thus over the wind-tossed broom and heather,
  With its yellow and purple, its white and blue,
Clasped close we shall sail in the clouds together
  And sweep to the stars that come peeping through.

Mr. T. A. Daly writes with equal success in English, Irish-English, and Italian-English. His Italian dialect poems are always a delight, as countless newspaper readers can testify. Dialect with him takes on dignity and beauty, for it is the medium of beautiful thought. Here is a charming little poem which appeared over Mr. Daly's copyright in the Magazine Section of the New York *Times*.

Leetla Giuseppina

BY T. A. DALY

Joe Baratta's Giuseppina
  She's so cute as she can be;
Justa com' here from Messina
  Weeth da resta family.
Joe had money enn da banka—
  He been savin' for a year—
An' he breeng hees wife, Bianca,
  An' da three small children here:
First ees baby, Catarina,
    Nexta Paola (w'at you call
    Een da Inglaice langwadge "Paul,")
    An' da smartest wan of all—
      Giuseppina!

Giuseppina's justa seven,
  But so smart as she can be;
Wide-wake at night-time even,
  Dere's so mooch dat'st strange to see.

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W'at you theenk ees mos' surprize her?
No; ees not da buildin's tall;
Eef, my frand, you would be wisa
You mus' theenk of som'theeng small.
Eet's an ant! W'en first she seena
Wan o' dem upon da ground,
How she laughed an' danced around:
"O! 'Formica,' he has found
Giuseppina!"

"O!" she cried to heem, "Formica,'
(Dat's Italian name for heem),
"How you gatta here so queecka?
For I know you no can sweem;
An' you was not on da sheepa,
For I deed not see you dere,
How you evva mak' da treepa?
Only birds can fly een air.
How you gat here from Messina?
O! at las' I ondrastand!
You have dugga through da land
Jus' to find your lettla frand,
Giuseppina!"

There is an echo not of Swinburne, but of another poet in the beautiful lines which Mr. Tertius van Dyke contributes to the August number of *Scribner's Magazine*. Meredith's "Love in the Valley" is always suggested by the rhythm which Mr. Van Dyke uses with such skill. The moral is stated with effective terseness.

Love of Life

BY TERTIUS VAN DYKE

Love you not the tall trees spreading wide their branches,
Cooling with their green shade the sunny days of June?
Love you not the little bird lost among the leaflets,
Dreamily repeating a quaint, brief tune?

Is there not a joy in the waste windy places;
Is there not a song by the long dusty way?
Is there not a glory in the sudden hour of struggle;
Is there not a peace in the long quiet day?

Love you not the meadows with the deep lush grasses;
Love you not the cloud-flocks noiseless in their flight?
Love you not the cool wind that stirs to meet the sunrise;
Love you not the stillness of the warm summer night?

Have you never wept with a grief that slowly passes,
Have you never laughed when a joy goes running by?
Know you not the peace of rest that follows labor?
You have not learnt to live, then; how can you dare to die?

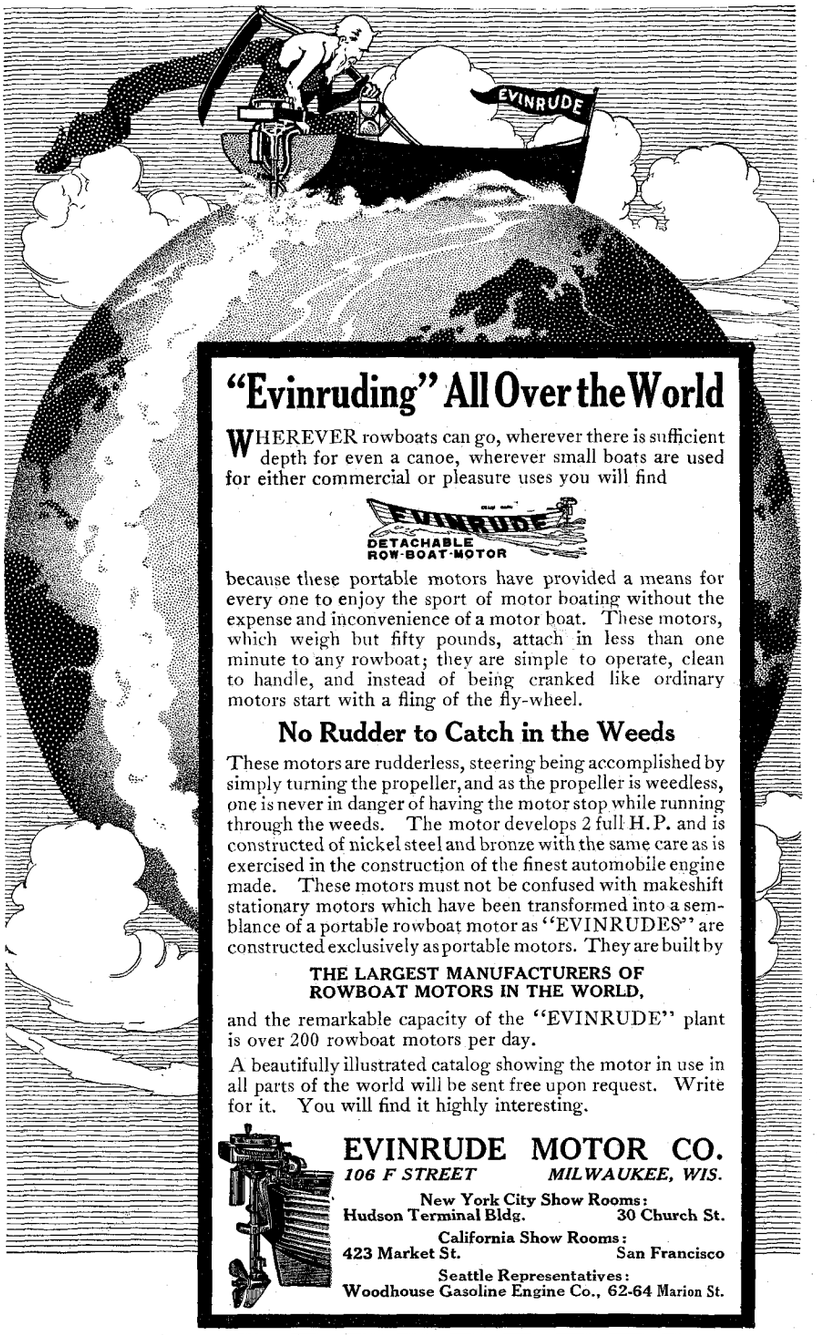
Didacticism in poetry is not always objectionable. Take, for instance, the following poem, which appeared in *The Outlook*. Mrs. Coates is preaching, but such preaching is surely a form of art.

Who Walks the World with Soul Awake

BY FLORENCE EARLE COATES

Who walks the world with soul awake
Finds beauty everywhere;
Tho labor be his portion,
Tho sorrow be his share.
He looks beyond obscuring clouds,
Sure that the light is there!

And if, the ills of mortal life
Grown heavier to bear,
Doubt come with its perplexities
And whisper of despair,
He turns with love to suffering men—
And, lo! God, too, is there.



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It was a dog-show, but distinct in many ways from the usual run of such events. The dogs on exhibition were being judged not only for their appearance but their performances. There were coach-dogs, hunting-dogs, bloodhounds, and police dogs—all animals whose value depended chiefly upon their ability to fulfil a certain purpose rather than to look pretty.

Mr. Burke appeared with the police dogs. Naturally he is not a large man, but when he walked out on the field he looked as tho he weighed about 320 pounds. This was because he had on three suits of clothes, two of them heavily padded, a large overcoat, two pairs of gloves, several neck mufflers, and some other things. Mr. Burke was undoubtedly protected from the cold; what else he was protected from became clear when the police-dog trials began.

Deni Von Burn was the first contestant off the leash. She was a big, lean, shaggy, black virago from Germany, with long legs and teeth. When she spotted Timothy J. Burke something seemed to tell her that he was wanted for first-degree murder, arson, burglary, carrying concealed weapons, assaulting an officer, and playing baseball on Sunday. There were several other men on the field, but Deni didn't pay the least attention to them. She had Burke's number from the word "go." Her owner explained that she had been shown a Bertillon picture of him. Be that as it may, she wanted Mr. Burke and she wanted him badly.

"All ready," said the judges.

"Get him!" said Deni's owner and slipt the leash. Burke, despite the impeding clothing, made a bluff at running away, said bluff being a part of the game. He had about 200 yards lead on Deni, which she covered in about two seconds.

"G-r-r-r!" It was a suppressed utterance, but it said beyond any question that whether or not the rest of the crowd was playing Deni meant business. She tore down the field until she was five feet behind Burke's back. He dodged to one side. Deni growled again, launched herself through the air, and came down on his shoulders.

Burke went down. Deni may have weighed only eighty pounds, but she was going forty miles an hour and she didn't pause until she hit Mr. Burke's overcoated back. There were more growls. Burke dug his head into the ground and covered

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the back of his head with his arms. Deni tore savagely at his shoulders. Her owner whistled. That was Deni's signal to quit, but she was having a good time and she did want to get through that padding. The whistle blew shrilly. Reluctantly Deni abandoned her efforts and sprang to one side, jaws still open, watching the prostrate man with longing eyes. The judges ran up.

"All right?" they called to Burke.

"Yep," he responded, not moving.

"Try her on the catch," said the judges to Deni's owner.

"Move your head," called the owner to Burke. The head moved ever so little. Deni shot forward, sinking her teeth into the mufflers about Burke's neck.

"Ouch!" he yelled. The whistle shrieked again. Deni released her hold. Her owner put the leash on. Burke rose carefully, rubbing at his neck.

"She's a devil," he observed dispassionately. There were two streaks of blood behind his ear, where Deni's claws had furrowed deeply.

"Revolver test!" announced the judges. One of them handed Burke a gun loaded with blank cartridges. Deni was led back to the starting-point. Again there was the two-hundred-yard dash after the running man. This time, tho, Deni found opposition. The blank cartridges were called into play. Burke wheeled while the dog was fifteen yards away and began firing. Deni flinched and, for a single dramatic moment, looked as tho she was going to quit. But it was only the surprize. A moment later she was leaping swiftly toward her victim. The revolver flashed twice in her face; then Timothy J. Burke went down again, this time with the dog's teeth in the wrappings about his throat. The whistle blew. Deni released her hold.

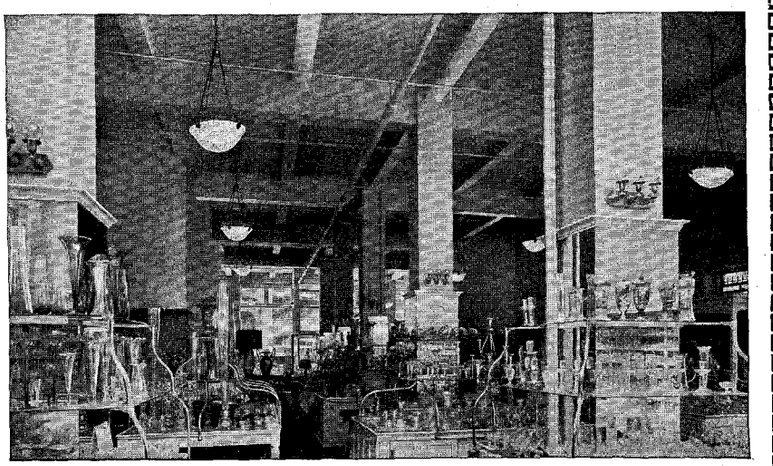
"Good work," said one of the judges. No one paid the least attention to Burke. He was sitting up and feeling gingerly of the protecting mufflers. Deni's teeth had gone through all but one.

"H-m-m!" he observed and arose, brushing himself off. "I need something more around my neck."

The judges gave it to him. There were more trials. Five other dogs, one by one, repeated with more or less energy and skill Deni Von Burn's performance. One after another they dashed across the arena, launched themselves at Burke's head and shoulders, knocked him down, clawed at his face, bit at his hands.

The scratches on his neck grew in number. One dog put a tooth through his double gloves. Another snapt the strap off his leather leggings. He went down again and again in the dust, arose, brushed his clothes, rearranged the wrappings about his neck, made some comment on the performance, and waited for the next dog. He took it all without any apparent sign of fear. His attitude was almost remote.

"I'll tell you," he said after the trials were over; "it's simply a question of getting used to the job." He was taking off his protective armor, garment by garment, suit by suit, wrapping by wrapping. At the beginning of the conversation he had looked formidable; during its progress he had shrunk faster than property values at assessment time. "I used to be scared." He lost another twenty pounds. "But now it's as easy as breathing." There appeared a mild, blond mustache. "It ain't the safest work in the world, but it pays well." His chin emerged unostentatiously. "So I stick at it."



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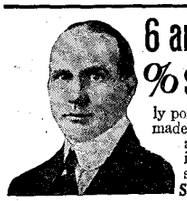

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Mr. Timothy J. Burke stood revealed. His general expression proved to be one of deep and abiding sorrow, tempered somewhat by an air of deep philosophy. There was something about him which said Timothy J. Burke did not believe in taking life too militantly.

"Yes," he said, "this is about all I do. If everything's all right I go fishing once in a while around the bay"—he lives at Jamaica—"and if it ain't—well, I don't do nothin'. How much do I get out of it? Well, they pay me twenty for an afternoon like this."

Curiosity was exprest as to whether the wrappings ever proved insufficient.

"Oh, sure," said Mr. Burke. He exhibited sundry scars on his arms and shoulders. "It's only th' young ones that do that, tho—when they're just breakin' in."

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Plenty of Time.—"Papa, I want an ice-cream sundae."

"All right, dear, remind me of it again; this is only Tuesday."—*Houston Post.*

Angelic Influence.—OLD LADY (offering policeman a tract)—"I often think you poor policemen run such a risk of becoming bad, being so constantly mixt up with crime."

POLICEMAN—"You needn't fear, mum. It's the criminals wot runs the risk o' becomin' saints, bein' mixt up with us!"—*Punch.*

Rare Cleverness.—"Why won't you buy something at my table?" demanded the girl at the charity fair.

"Because I only buy from the homely girls," said the man. "They have a harder time making sales."

The girl was not offended, and he worked this right down the line.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Artful Dodger.—Past stall after stall went the rich merchant, followed by a footman in smart livery. It was the annual village bazar.

"Ah, Mr. Fitzbrendon," said a really sweet and charming lady at one of the stalls, "and what are you going to buy? Dear old auntie and I are running this table, and we have home-made cakes, aprons, penwipers, and ——"

"Yes," said F., "and I'll buy just one of each. But do you sell kisses at your stall?"

"Oh, certainly!" came the ready reply. "One guinea each!"

"Right!" replied the autocrat. "Then I'll take a couple—and good measure, please!"

"Aunt," remarked the fair and dainty damsel, "forward, please! Two kisses for this gentleman!"

For a moment the man of means was nonplussed, but only for a moment. Then he turned to his servitor.

"James," he said coolly, "just take this purchase, please!"—*London Penny Pictorial.*

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Milestones.—The old-fashioned little girl who used to be told that there was a wild bear in the blackberry patch now has a grown daughter who doesn't believe that ice-cream makes freckles.—*Dallas News.*

Know Him?—"That man is one of our leading capitalists," said Miss Cayenne.

"Didn't know he was in that line at all. What is his specialty?"

"The capitalization of the letter 'I'."—*Washington Star.*

Begging off.—"Can you direct me to the best hotel in this town?" asked the stranger who, after sadly watching the train depart, had set his satchel upon the station platform.

"I can," replied the man who was waiting for a train going the other way, "but I hate to do it."

"Why?"

"Because you will think after you've seen it that I'm a liar."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Tricked.—For four consecutive nights the hotel proprietor watched his fair, timid guest fill her pitcher at the water-tap.

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"The bell is beside your bed," replied the proprietor.

"That the bell!" she exclaimed. "Why the boy told me that was the fire-alarm, and that I wasn't to touch it on any account."—*New York Weekly Telegraph.*

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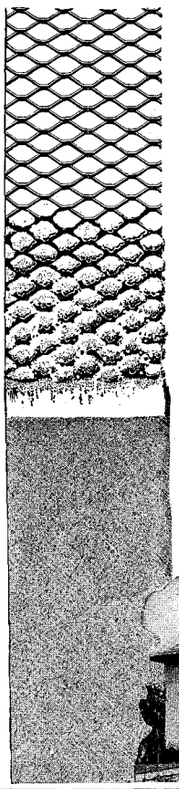

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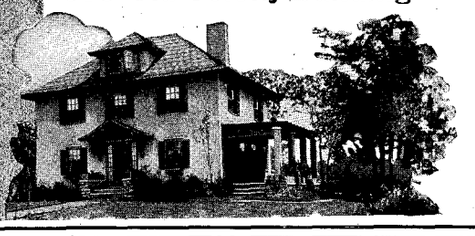

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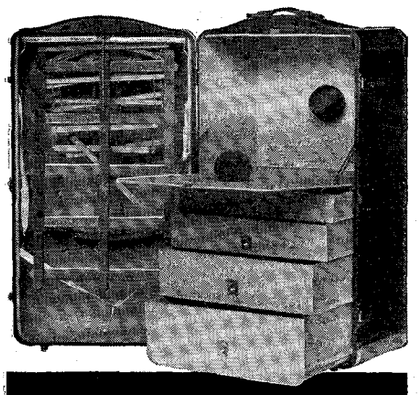

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For Tightwads.—Advice to misers: Take care of the pennies and the dollars will take care of your heirs and their lawyers.—*Dallas News.*

On Guard.—The Dog Hill preacher did not have time to get up his sermon for last Sunday, as he was busy all day Saturday guarding his watermelon patch from the Sunday-school picnic.—*Paducah Hogwallow Kentuckian.*

Many Essentials.—LADY VISITOR—"Cheer up, my good man. You know, 'stone walls do not a prison make.'"

"No, indeed, lady. It takes dirt and disease, foul air, rotten food, flogging and torture, thieving officers, and graft higher up—nowadays."—*Life.*

He Let Them In.—"What became of your dachshund?" asked the Grouch.

"My wife got tired of swatting flies and she gave him away," replied the Old Fogy.

"What had he to do with swatting flies?"

"It took him too long to get in and out through the screen door."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

He Knew.—It is to be feared that a great many persons agree in practise, if not in theory, with the idea of a certain Washington schoolboy to whom the question was put: "What is a synonym?"

"A synonym," explained the lad, "is a word you use when you don't know how to spell the one you thought of first."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Bovine Observation.—The New York girl, spending her vacation in the country, was complaining to the farmer about the savage way the bull regarded her.

"Well," said the farmer, "it must be on account of that red blouse you're wearing."

"Dear me," said the girl; "of course, I know it's awfully out of fashion, but I had no idea a country bull would notice it!"—*New York World.*

Willing to be Heir.—Outside it was snowing hard and the teacher considered it her duty to warn her charges.

"Boys and girls should be very careful to avoid colds at this time," she said solemnly. "I had a darling little brother, only seven years old. One day he went out in the snow with his new sled and caught cold. Pneumonia set in and in three days he was dead."

A hush fell upon the schoolroom; then a youngster in the back row stood up and asked:

"Where's his sled?"—*Truth Seeker.*

Hero Unawares.—Reginald de Bacchus, profligate son of a millionaire soap-maker, sat up in bed and moaned for water.

"This is the end of my social career," he muttered. "I drank too much last night at the ball and staggered into everybody."

"'Ardly, sir, 'ardly," murmured his valet, apologetically. 'Hevery one's praising you for hinventing a new dance."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Dad's Pride.—"Did your son graduate with honors?"

"I should say he did. He had a batting average of .378."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Ensnared.—KITTY—"Oh, Ethel, Jack has finally proposed. I knew he would."

ETHEL—"Why, you said you thought he had no intention whatever of proposing."

KITTY—"Well, he didn't have."—*Boston Transcript.*

Subtracting by Adding.—Johnny's mother had instituted a fine of ten cents for every spot made on the tablecloth. One day Johnny was observed rubbing his finger for a long time over the cloth at his plate.

"John, what are you doing?" said his mother at last.

"Nothing. I was just trying to rub two spots into one."—*Judge.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

August 1.—Following the arrival of ex-President Castro in Venezuela, the Federal Council grants President Gomez dictatorial powers.

August 2.—General Castro issues a manifesto declaring his intention to wage war against Gomez.

August 4.—A Mexican Congressional committee presents to President Huerta a memorial offering to mediate between the Federal Government and the Constitutionalists, to which Huerta replies that it would be undignified to treat with the revolutionists and that he will carry the war to the end.

August 5.—Rumania rejects a plea of the United States that the Balkan Peace Conference include in the Bucharest Treaty a guaranty of religious freedom. The proposal was for the benefit of the Jews inhabiting the territory to be ceded or annexed.

Seven persons are acquitted in Berlin of the charge of having taken bribes from the Krupp interests.

A Caracas dispatch says Castro has an army of 12,000 men, and that President Gomez will take the field with 7,000.

The Mexican President again announces that he will not accept mediation.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

July 31.—Secretary McAdoo announces his readiness to deposit United States millions to help move crops in South and West.

Women parade to the Capitol and appeals to Senators for the franchise.

August 1.—A report from the State Department says eight nations, including Russia, England, and Turkey, have declined to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition, while twenty-seven have accepted the invitation.

August 2.—Secretary Bryan's plan for a protectorate over Nicaragua is shelved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which asks for a new treaty, based on the original negotiations with Nicaragua.

August 4.—The Interstate Commerce Commission orders reductions in express rates which will mean $26,000,000 yearly.

President Wilson names ex-Governor Lind, of Minnesota, as special envoy to Mexico, and Ambassador Wilson's resignation is accepted.

August 5.—Dr. P. S. Reinsch, of the University of Wisconsin, is nominated Minister to China.

August 6.—The Toledo, St. Louis and Western Company, known as the Clover Leaf Line, notifies the Post-Office Department that it will not haul the mail after September 1, saying the new parcel-post rates make it unprofitable.

GENERAL

August 1.—John Purroy Mitchel, independent Democrat, is nominated by the Fusionists for Mayor of New York.

August 2.—Edward Payson Weston, the veteran pedestrian, ends a 1,546-mile walk from New York City to Minneapolis.

August 4.—Five members of the West Virginia Legislature are sentenced to prison for bribery.

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